

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1913

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CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Red Bird.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Carolling over the wild-land,
Singing a song of praise,
Hovering over the clover
All the summer days;
Singing in exultation,
Soaring on sunlit wings,
Carolling, carolling red-bird
Hear the sweet song he sings!

What is the burden of gladness
Stirring his happy heart?
Over the fields up-soaring,
Song his joyous part,
Follow steadily, may be
You can the secret find—
Rapturous, rapturous red-bird—
"Heaven is always kind!"

Follow the happy red-bird
Over the fields of life;
Look to the Father above you,
Not to earth and strife!
Over the floating shadows,
Yonder the angels sing—
Carolling, carolling, red-bird,
Praises unto your King.

Panama Canal Will Help Sell Fruit.

Since September 26, 1913, when Balboa forcing his way through the luxuriant vegetation of tropical Panama, first saw from the summit of the mountains, the southern seas shimmering in the golden rays of the setting sun, the wedding of the two great oceans has been the subject of the poet's dream, and the never ceasing purpose of statesmen, says Joseph N. Teal, in Fruit and Produce Distributor.

At the present time the productions that will be the most directly influenced by the opening of the canal are fruits, cereals of various kinds, wool, hops, canned salmon, and other canned goods, fish, lumber, etc. In fact, it is hardly to be doubted that the horticultural industry will be more directly and generally affected than any other, unless it may be lumber. The surface of our state has been but scratched, its producing possibilities in a measure but tested. Therefore, it is important to remember that whatever present benefits the Panama Canal discloses to us will be multiplied beyond measure, as population moves westward, and our coast reaches a higher state of intensified cultivation. Indeed, this is largely true of all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. There is no occasion to dwell upon this fact, for its truth will be accepted without question by those having the slightest familiarity with existing conditions.

The census of 1910 shows 62,159,061 people living east of the Mississippi River, of which number about 40,000,000 inhabit the states bordering on the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf coasts, and 5,177,478 west of the Rocky Mountains. There can be no doubt that the great central West, the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers will be reached through New Orleans on vastly better terms than now. Any instrument or cause, that will give to us this vast consuming territory, as a real market, and at the same time tend to increase both our local market and production, is of great importance to us. That effect, I unhesitatingly state, will be a consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal. Not only that, but it will lower the cost of nearly everything the horticulturist uses.

The ability to market all our products, not the better grades only, at remunerative prices, will enable reduction in price to be made. This reduction in price will greatly stimulate consumption and enlarge markets. Do not lose sight of the fact that above every other element the freight rate is the controlling factor in governing the selling price. This is peculiarly the case in this state—remote as it is from the large consuming markets.

There is no more difficulty, indeed, as much, in moving fresh fruits or vegetables by water than by rail. Indeed, everything moves, or can move—yes, does move by water. With refrigerator ships, far-off New Zealand and Australia furnish the United Kingdom with fresh meats and fruits. The Australian apple is the one seen most frequently in the markets of London.

With our growing production and increasing competition we must be able to reach our natural markets on rates that will increase consumption. This is a condition, not a theory. With refrigerator ships of 16 knots' speed, the time in transit to New York, including stops at ports of call, would be 16 days. Fruit could not only be transferred at New York for Europe, but at the isthmus transfers for all parts of the world could be made in every direction.

I see no reason why the people in the tropics should not desire our fruits even as we want theirs. In fact, two gentlemen told me the finest things they had on the isthmus were Oregon apples and pears. I will not dwell upon the possibilities of canning fruit. It must be perfectly plain that this will increase and will develop into one of our greatest industries, largely increasing our production and affording employment to thousands of our people.

But we must have the markets. Given the market, the rest follows. Again I

say, the natural market for the production of this state is to the east. The controlling influence is the rate, and the canal will settle that rate. In my opinion, the development of the export business to England and the Continent is of very great importance.

The Economic Laws of Moses.

While travelling about Europe during the past few weeks,—and this is only one of many trips over the same ground—I have been impressed as never before by the political importance of the small land owner or the "farmer"—so-called. The number of small farms owned in fee by the men cultivating them seems to be the best barometer of a section's prosperity. As the number of such farmers increases, the section seems more comfortable and contented; while the sections where the land is owned only in large tracts, by rich men who live in the cities, appear untidy and the people very socialistic and unhappy.

Moreover, a study of the history of France, Austria, Italy and other nations seems to show that dynasties have risen and fallen strictly according to the number of small land owners. I once thought it a question of production only and of whether or not the land was being properly cultivated; but further study shows me that it is not so. This means that it is not intensive farming alone which our nation needs, but also a great number of small farmers who own and till their own land. These men should be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. This is a very important feature to consider because the present effect of preaching more scientific and efficient farming is to consolidate small farms into large ones operated on a large scale by men living in the cities. My studies of economic conditions in Europe show that such a tendency is very harmful and is likely to destroy our nation's greatest asset, namely, the small independent farmer.

Our greatest need is men, strong, upright and industrious men,—not simply large crops. We need a very large number of moderately prosperous farmers, instead of a few rich ones. It is not material wealth that raises the line X-Y of the Composite Plot, but the more fundamental assets, such as the nation's character, health and industry. We do not need gold imports so much as we do good roads; nor do we need tariff legislation so much as we do industrial education. The great danger which threatens our nation is not a combat between organized wealth and organized labor, but rather a coalition of both against the farmer. Remember that labor and capital are both located in the cities, and that the downfall of every republic has been the outcome of over-development of the cities accompanied by the crushing of the rural population.

Personally, I believe that some day our nation—in order to protect the rural population against the combinations of capital and labor, will be obliged to adopt Moses' fundamental principle of unalienable ownership of land. The law of Moses (Leviticus 25:38-31, inclusive) provided that ownership of each farm should continue to remain with the respective families; for if sold by them, it must be returned to them when the "jubilee year" came. All purchases and sales, mortgages and leases of farm property were automatically cancelled every fifty years.

It may now seem impossible that any such system will ever be adopted by any civilized nation; but in my opinion it will be adopted. Moreover, there are many other statutes of Moses which will be resorted to in order to protect the producer and keep him at his work. If the labor unions and similar organizations begin to buy guns, build armories and practice drilling, it will then be too late for our own nation to wake up. Some other country, however,—perhaps China or Russia,—will have done so.

Incidentally is not the Church forgetting some of the fundamental social and economic laws as laid down? Of course, we are in an age of progress and worthy policies of yesterday will not apply today at all. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamental principles which will always be true, moreover, the fundamental laws of prudence, justice, economics and equality, which are as true now as ever, should not be forgotten by the Church of today. History shows that when the Church has actively protected the liberties of the people, it has suffered opposition, but has flourished and has been victorious; when it has ceased to contend for the rights of the common people, it has lost its influence and has declined. The American people cannot afford to underestimate or belittle the strong and all important influence the farmer has, and always must have, through the products of an efficiently managed farm, in the constant upbuilding of our nation in character, industry and wealth.

ROGER W. BABSON.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 33

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1913

Number 8

Managing the Orchard the Second Year

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

The work that you do on an orchard the second year after it is set out will determine largely the success of the orchard in its future work as a producer. The first year a young orchard has a great deal to contend with. It is like a new baby and requires proper care equally as much.

You will find probably the spring following the setting out of the orchard that a few trees have died. Replace these with new ones, trying to get as thrifty trees as possible. The young trees should be looked over and the tops reduced to from three to five branches, well placed around the trunk so as to make a well balanced tree. Don't make the mistake of having main branches come opposite each other in the main tree. They are apt to break off when in bearing and in some cases spoil the tree.

The orchard should be plowed the second year, getting as near the trees as possible. Harrow the ground in good shape and plant a crop that will require cultivation. Potatoes are good to plant between the trees, corn is also a good crop. If you plow to the trees you can cover the entire ground. If you plow some distance away you will have to finish with a one-horse plow. Near the trees plow three or four inches deep, but deeper between the rows. You may as well occupy all the ground between the trees, leaving out just one foot next to each tree in every direction. Harrow with spike-tooth harrow a day or two later, and follow this with four or five cultivations, or as long as the corn will permit. The corn will shade the trees somewhat during the hot months, which is good for them. In cultivating use a short whiffletree to avoid bruising the young trees. The first pruning should not be done before the second spring. In the fall and before the ground freezes plow three or four shovelfuls of soil against the base of the trees, forming a mound eight or ten inches high. It will keep the mice from gnawing your trees and perhaps girdling them.

In June look your trees over for borers. You may find very few, and it will take a few hours, while if you neglect them it will take as many days to get rid of them later, not to mention the loss of trees, which will surely result. A simple method for digging borers can be made in a few moments. Take a piece of wire the size used for hoops on flour-barrels.

Bend it over double so as to form a loop of convenient size to fit the hand as a handle. Bend the other end into a hook shape three-fourths inch long. Hammer the inside of hook flat to make it hard and finish to sharp edge by filing. You will find this latter tool very handy for the purpose, since it will have a cutting edge for removing bark and may be used for probing into the holes made by the borer. You will soon learn to locate him by outward indications. Usually the borer will indicate his presence, also a broken appearance of the bark which results from the tree not making any growth over the particular spot where a borer has made his home. Execute him wherever you may find him. If you have waited too long, you may find in July a borer three-fourths inch long, capsule-shaped and apparently made of sawdust. These should, of course, be destroyed. If you have reason to suspect scale it will be best to spray your trees early in April, before the buds have opened, with lime-sulphur 1 to 9. It will cost but little, and will be insurance against serious attack the season.

The cost of your orchard for the second year will be about as follows:

Cultivating ground.....	\$3.00
Digging out borers.....	.50
Spraying with lime-sulphur.....	.75
Pruning trees.....	.50
Work to protect against mice.....	.50
	\$5.25

Small Farms.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Adelinde Klose.

People, especially the American Farmer, who have a large tract of land, often wonder how the foreigners can make a living and have something over from a few acres if so far from a town or city.

One day a reporter, asked the Italian fruit and berry farmer, whose regular customer he had been for years, how he managed to make a living for himself

and seven children, feed his stock, and feed it well too as his horse plainly showed, and I am sure I have seen him in our County Bank several times, from three acres of land. "Well," said the much surprised Italian, "I giva for every loada I take," and went about his business. I watched for his return, living on the main road, and in the early afternoon he passed with his wagon loaded high with manure. As I noticed many of his country men do the same, I caught the trick; no worn out land for these men. "Give for every load you take from the soil; is their motto and a good one to. Later in the afternoon one of our own country men said to own one of the finest farms in the country, but always grumbling that there is nothing in farming, passed. He carried a load too, but under his belt and not in his wagon.

Western Orchard Suggestions.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by R. E. Hodges, California.

Western methods of cultivation, grading, packing, and marketing plus Eastern quality of fruit and nearness to markets

trovery and more economy in handling their fruits. Associations are demanding written contracts with their members. Shipping companies turn their loaded cars over to central organizations for better distribution on the markets.

It there any reason besides lack of push to prevent Eastern orchardists from capturing the high priced markets to the full extent of their crops?

Back to the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

The first created man was an agriculturist. Art, science, manufacture, commerce, have led men away from the tilling of the soil, and have caused great aggregations of population in the cities. The agriculturist should remember that these dwellers in cities are all non-producers of the necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter, etc. They are utterly and absolutely dependent on the farmer. It is the aim of the law of production and trade that every man engaged shall have just compensation. This, though violated, is the proper form. It is right, but it means also that the non-producer must pay for the products used a sum equal to the cost of production of the original material, plus

with the wan little ones of the city tenements, and very many better homes than tenements, we say with all our heart, "Back to the farm!"

The crowding of the cities means increased multitudes not producing. It means increasing markets and better prices for the farmer. It means a guaranteed position for him as furnisher of the things they must buy regardless of cost. No other position is so fortified financially as his. Of course, he must have brain as well as bran. He must not try to market sauerkraut in June. He must mark the strategic moment—produce the earliest fruit of a given variety, not try to crowd the market when it is over supplied. Strawberries, early cherries, asparagus, celery, the various summer berries, butter, eggs, fresh onions, always win if he knows how and where. After the great naval victory off Santiago in the Spanish-American war, we saw a news-boy almost mobbed, so eager were the people for the papers; only a few yards away sat another newsboy in despair not knowing how to sell his papers. But it wasn't the fault of the traffic. The farmer can always win if physically able, honest and industrious, and tactful. There is not, in the whole scope of the world's industrial occupations, any other calling that gives so large returns in health, in great expanse of spirit, in rosy blessedness in every phase of life, as that of the farmer, but his money reward is not big. There are earnest worthy young men not naturally adapted to farm life, but to all who can respond to the appeal, to very many who have never dreamed of the glories of the rising sun or of the sunset joy and the whole heaven of gleaming stars, we say, "Back to the farm!"

The Value of Cheerfulness.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—While endorsing all that J. H. Neff says in your January number, I feel there is something more to go with it. Kindness is what we need in our homes and in our community.

"So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs."

These words are just as true now as when Mrs. Wilcox wrote them. But there is something that must go with kindness to make it accomplish a great and lasting good—a cheerful personality and a loving smile, as W. Nesbit puts it, "A smile that bubbles from the heart that loves its fellow men." When we can radiate sunshine in our homes and in our community, and in fact upon every one with whom we come in contact, then will our life be higher, better, and accomplish "that whereunto it was sent."

How much good can come from one bright cheerful person is demonstrated every day by a little woman I have in mind. No day is so dark, no sickness in her family so severe, no trouble so deep (and she has burdens you or I would not care to assume), no matter, whenever you meet her, either at morning, noon or night, the smile is always there and a bright cheerful word for every one that comes near her, be they rich or poor. An old man said to me one day: "I was blue as indigo this morning, disgusted with myself and every one else. As I was passing N's house she came out and spoke to me in such a pleasant sunny manner I said to myself, 'If she can smile, I am pretty sure I can,' and made up my mind I wasn't so badly off after all." Don't you see that "it is worth a thousand dollars and it does not cost a cent?"

Let us all do each day all the kinds acts we can for every one we meet. Keep this kindness moving and with it the good old "grin." Never mind telling your neighbor how sick and discouraged you are. No doubt she feels worse than you do. Greet her with a smile and give her some pleasant message, some word of praise if possible, but never, no never, repeat anything to her that will sadden her. One good smiling kindly neighbor in a community is worth more than a physician many times. A woman said to me one day when I remarked about the gloominess of the day, "O, don't say that! If this were the last day we were to have on earth don't you think it would be a beautiful day?" I have thought of that so many times it has taught me a lesson.

Let me say in closing, do good at all times and to all men, and let your kindness always be accompanied by a whole-souled heartfelt smile.—Ardell.



California Cherry Orchard. Clean cultivation in the first part of the season conserves moisture and makes plant food more available.

ought to make a winning combination, if handled with discretion.

The first thing an eastern man notices when he reaches the golden state is the neatness of the orchards and the thorough cultivation they receive. Not one plowing with a turning plow is enough, but they must be plowed crosswise, and harrowed several times. Then after the last rains, which usually come late in May, the clods are crushed with a clod breaker or roller.

Thus is a good dust mulch secured to retain moisture through the dry summer. Summer drouths come in the East too, and the same system would often be a big money saver just for the moisture, to say nothing about the better crops that would result from the better soil conditions.

The weeds or grass that too often occupy eastern orchard soil, form a tremendous evaporating surface and they keep out the air, sunshine, and rain that are necessary to make the soil elements available as food for the trees. When grass is mowed off or pastured, it removes that much fertility that would be more profitable for the trees. If not more profitable, then the trees should be removed as star boarders.

The illustration shows a cherry orchard at San Leandro, Cal. Notice how clean and smooth and fine the soil is. The picture was taken May 1, 1913 after the cherries were more than half grown.

It would pay in the East more than it does here, to sow a cover crop in the fall to take up the moisture of the fall rains and cause the growing buds to mature for the winter. That is not so necessary in California.

On the marketing end, eastern orchardists may well draw conclusions from western practices. Events are marching rapidly in that line. Local organizations are combining for more strength in, con-

the cost of manufacture and the several profits of the merchants through whose hands the goods pass in its various stages of production and sale; so that the final cost to the user is greater than the cost would be if he produced it directly himself from the original materials. (I doubt this, Editor). This means high living in the cities and towns. It means that the original cost to the producer of materials, whose privilege it is, if he so chooses, to advance said materials to finished product, is only a fraction of what must be paid for the goods in the market. The city purchaser must pay market price. He has no alternative. For vegetables and food-stuffs he is at the mercy of the merchant. He is, too, at the mercy of organized capital for his income. So, pinched on both sides,—both in income and expenditure,—he is a prisoner, practically, and in very many cases, helplessly needy. Over against his disadvantageous position is the farmer. Now it is true that the farmer misses some things—and some things, too, that life is more blessed without—but when we think of his life of health and cheer, of solid variety, with the pure ozone of the early morning, and the peace of field and sky and flower, the more expanded life—with its trials and its minor worries, to be sure, but withal, with its gusto, its laughter and its vim, its multitudinous interests—the jealous hens with their primary schools of fuzzy little things, the gambling colts and lambs, and the ripple of waters, and the glittering dew, vegetables—at your will—straight from the ground, not from ancient cold-storage, eggs—plenty—not a year old, milk and butter and smear-case to make the heart glad, and real live porkers that do not know that they are worth their weight in copper—when we think of these things—yes, when we think of his babies with robust appetites and fat faces in contrast

Answers to Inquiries.

The Nesting System of Packing Fruit.

A subscriber asks for information about this nesting system by which fruit has been successfully shipped from South Africa to London.

While I have no positive information on this subject, I assume that this fruit shipped from Africa was packed as many shippers pack eggs in cases containing cardboard or wooden divisions, by which there is a separate compartment for each egg, or in the case of fruit for each specimen of fruit. The egg or fruit must not be allowed to rattle in the case, therefore I assume that each specimen of fruit was first wrapped in tissue paper and then fitted firmly in its compartment, which it entirely filled. In this manner the crate would be well ventilated. If one or more of the specimens of fruit decayed it could not affect other specimens nearby.

If any reader has definite information on this subject please send it to Green's Fruit Grower for publication.

Peach Troubles.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have a small peach orchard. The trees are three years old and have been doing finely until lately. Now around the trunks the gum is oozing out. The branches seem to be all right. Can you tell me what is the cause of it, and what I can do to stop and prevent it? They have been well sprayed and the ground has been well worked. I have been putting quite a lot of manure round them. The people round here who have orchards won't tell me anything.—Chauncey J. Jaques, R. I.

Reply: Sometimes gum oozes out of the trunks of peach trees near the ground without any serious attack of any disease or insect, but usually this is an indication that the white grub is gnawing the bark from the roots at the base of the tree. I advise you to remove the earth at the base of the trunk and examine the surface roots there carefully. Probe about with a sharp knife and you may find burrows under the bark made by the white grub. Make a thorough search for the grub and destroy it. Every peach tree should be examined in June and again in October for the white grub. It costs but a few cents per tree. Sometimes the foliage of peaches turns yellow and the owner suspects the trees are attacked with yellows when they are simply attacked by the white grub, which is a voracious feeder.

The City Man at Farming.

Mr. Chas. A. Green:—I noticed an article in the June number of the Fruit Grower, entitled "Shall a City Man Turn Farmer?" I read the article, also your reply to the same with a great deal of interest, especially your reply, which was very disappointing and discouraging to me as I am contemplating giving up my present calling and taking up farming, just as Mr. B. desires to do. You wind up your reply by saying that the best advice you can give Mr. B., although it may not be the safest advice, is to stay where he is and continue in the work with which he is familiar. This, Mr. Editor, might be good or bad advice, I am not a judge, but it appears to me that a man like Mr. B., who has \$5000 capital to invest and wants to change his vocation to that of farmer, is not taking a great chance in doing so, as far as I can see, provided he is a prudent man, and by that I mean a man who is willing to learn and take advantage of all the opportunities that are being offered by both the national and state governments to farmers and others interested in agriculture. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a farmer and I am not posing as knowing it all, but I cannot see for the life of me what the great mystery in farming is that people are advised not to take it up.

I would like a little advice myself. Please tell me candidly if you think there is anything to be made or if it is worth while to be a farmer. Kindly answer the following:

1. Would it be a good idea for a man who is thinking of taking up farming to engage himself for a year or so to a farmer who works along modern lines, and then if he finds he is fitted for the work to branch out for himself?

2. Would it be good policy to engage a scientific farmer on the share system?—Herman Kinder, Maryland.

Reply: No person other than one brought up on a farm realizes how much a man must learn about farming or fruit growing in order to succeed on land that he buys or leases. It is the same way with many other kinds of work or in the professions. Those who have little knowledge of clergymen's work, lawyer's work, the work of doctors, manufacturers or bankers, cannot make an estimate of the preparation which is necessary in order to be successful in those various lines of human endeavor.

I aim to be honest in my advice to city men who lack experience on the farm. I

should be grieved to learn that some worthy man had risked his little savings in order to start farming or fruit growing on my advice and had made a failure of it. Therefore I advise even the experienced to go slowly in order that his mistakes may be small and not disastrous. I have said many times that when I began fruit growing as a business, though I was born and brought up on a farm and had considerable knowledge of fruit growing, if I had begun on a large scale I would have made big mistakes and might have made a failure of my enterprise. As I had little capital I began in a small way. I made mistakes but the mistakes were small and not disastrous.

The inexperienced man is not competent to buy land. He is not a judge of soil or location. He might buy the poorest farm in the neighborhood, considering it the best. He is not apt to be a judge of the value of the buildings on a farm, nor will he know whether the farm needs draining, or what weeds on the farm are pestiferous and hard to eradicate.

It is natural for the professional man or the city clerk to assume that anybody can run a farm. It has been said almost everybody thinks he can run a hotel, whereas in fact the management of a hotel is one of the most difficult problems a man can undertake.

In answering your questions I will say, yes, serve an apprenticeship if you can get an opportunity to do so with a successful fruit grower or farmer. You would

three rows running east and west. Never has had half a stand to come up. When the plants die in the fall I cut them off and burn, then put on a good coat of manure. Keep clear of weeds.

I have concluded to take up this bed and put out a fresh lot of plants and I am thinking of putting the rows north and south. I write for your advice as to this way of planting them and how many plants in each row of 4 1-2 feet, and how far the rows ought to be apart and the best kind of plants to get for family use. I want the best and the best age of plants, one or two years old, also how to prepare the bed and what time to set out the plants. I will send you an order for the plants by your giving me the information and directions how to do. You will see by reference that I am one of your old subscribers and one that expects to continue to be a subscriber.—Oliver Cowan, Tenn.

Reply: One year old asparagus plants are better to transplant than two year old. Those who have had large experience with asparagus would not plant asparagus roots over two years old. They would consider the plants from your old bed of no value for transplanting. I advise you to let the old bed remain as it is, then plant a new bed. The rows of asparagus should be 3 1-2 feet apart if intended to be cultivated with horse cultivator. The plants should be from 6 to 12 inches apart in the row. Asparagus can be set out in

secure a very promising variety as did the superintendent of Green's Fruit Farm whose best berry has been named the Sweetheart. This is a remarkable variety, the plant having great vigor, the berries being large and of fine quality, of brilliant deep red color. The plants are remarkably productive.

I once had the pleasure of examining a plantation of hundreds of seedling strawberry plants in fruit. I was surprised to find these plants, each one of which was a variety unknown to earth before, bearing such beautiful specimens in such abundance.

But the busy fruit grower or farmer has no time to spend with even such interesting experiments as these. Furthermore, the experiments are not as a rule profitable.

A Hidebound Cow.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Is there such a thing as a cow being hidebound, and if so what is a good remedy? What is good to keep flies from annoying cattle?—Philip Clee, Pa.

Reply: While I was born and brought up on a farm and had much to do with cattle I have never seen or heard of a hidebound cow. The cow may be afflicted with some kind of scurvy or some insect may be troubling her. Write your experimenter or consult a veterinarian.

I know of nothing that I can recommend to keep flies permanently away from the cows. There are some remedies that will drive away the flies for an hour or two. My method is to cover the cow entirely with a burlap blanket firmly fastened on. Great suffering is caused to cattle and other animals by flies and mosquitoes. I have kept the cattle in a cool cellar during the most trying hours of the day to prevent flies and mosquitoes from irritating them.

Another Remedy for Moles.

Mr. A. Wampler asks Green's Fruit Grower to tell H. I. Chubb of Indiana, to take some large grains of corn and soak them until they have swollen as large as possible then take a sharp pointed knife and raise the hull over the heart of the grain and put a small bit of strychnine in the hole. Press the pulp over the strychnine and place these poisoned grains in the holes or runways of the moles. Strychnine is a deadly poison in very small amount.

Castor Oil Beans A Remedy for Moles.

Jacob Hansen, a subscriber living in Florida, is the second correspondent who says he destroys meadow moles by putting the beans in the runways or tunnels of the moles and covering them up much as you would do in planting the beans. Neither of these men explains fully how the bean interferes with the moles, but I suspect that the mole eats the castor oil bean which destroys his life. These letters show the importance of explaining the particulars, for the first impression I had was that the beans were planted and the bean plant was objectionable to the moles and drove them away.

E. P. Churchill of Maine, tells Green's Fruit Grower that he has met with great loss from moles which burrow in his currant bushes. His currant bushes were uprooted and the crop of strawberries greatly reduced. His remedy was by shooting with a shotgun. He watched and when he sees the soil moving, indicating that the mole is at work beneath out of sight, he aims his gun a little below the moving soil and kills the mole. He has thus killed several thousand.

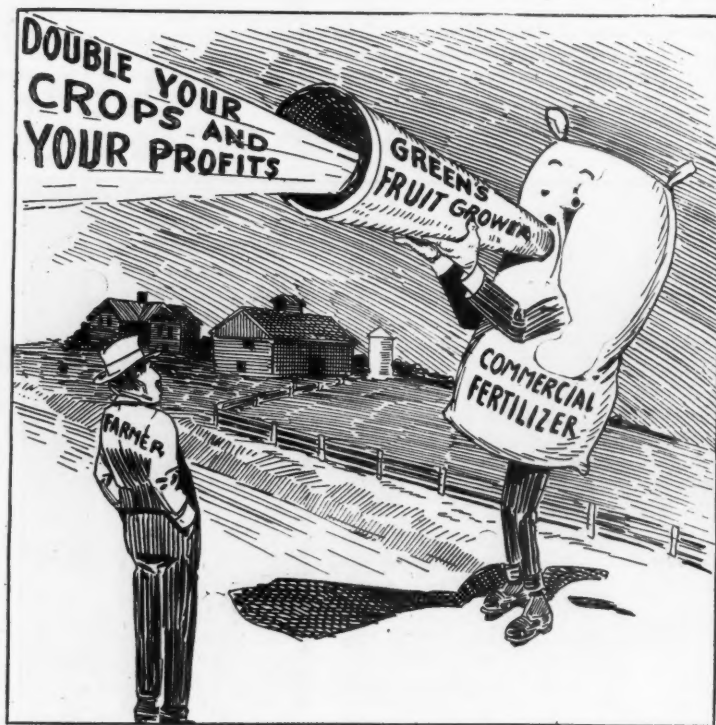
Remedy for Currant Worms.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I am a practical trimmer, sprayer and general handy man in an orchard and have propagated a good deal at different times and enjoy the work. I am pleased and helped by Green's Fruit Grower. I have a few nice currant bushes have always raised them, and have been bothered with insects until last year when my currants were ruined. They are in bloom and partly in leaf now. The weather is still cool and backward. There anything I can do now to save the crop for this year? What do you use where can it be obtained?

What do you know about an American gentleman who has produced a new pea? He is trying to sell these on this coast at 80 cents each wholesale, or \$1.00 in quantities. Doesn't that beat the time itinerant salesman as far as an automobile would beat a tortoise?—Geo. E. Crow, California.

Reply: Currant and gooseberry bushes must be sprayed the moment the worms appear, which is as soon as the leaves are well formed. If you delay applying poisoned spray of Paris green and arsenate of lead, your bushes will be stripped in a few days and then you will be helpless. Powdered hellebore can be applied when the foliage is wet with results. This can be bought at the drug store.

I do not know anything about the peach of which you speak.



The crier and his megaphone.

learn much of value in a year or two with such a farmer.

In answer to your second question I would say, yes, if you can find a scientific farmer who is willing to work for you secure his services, but there is such a thing as being too scientific at farming. Sometimes the scientific part takes away all the profit, but there is less prejudice against scientific farming than there was in the past.

Trees That Are too Tall.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I have dwarf pears and plums three years old full of bloom but not a bud sets. I have a lovely cherry tree that I put out several years ago, which is getting so tall I cannot pick the fruit. What can I do about it? I also have a pear tree which has lots of fine pears for canning but they do not ripen at all. I pick them just before freezing. If I wrap them in tissue or put them in the dark they rot before they are eatable. Please tell me the reason.—Mrs. A. B. Tuthill, New York.

Reply: The trees may be growing too fast or may not be old enough to bear fruit. Next winter or spring I would cut back the top branches of the tree which is so tall. I cannot explain about the pears not ripening.

Concerning Asparagus.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have just read your article and S. B. Shaw's on "Asparagus" and I certainly enjoyed both as I am very fond of it. Four years last March, 1909, I put out a bed 4 1-2 feet wide by 30 feet long in my garden; the bed is 30 feet from east to west. On the north side of bed is a close plank fence, the division fence between me and my neighbor. When I set out the bed I had it well manured; set plants 15 inches apart in the rows, had

fall or spring. It is getting pretty late now to plant asparagus, that is the latter part of May. I see no great difference in the different varieties of asparagus. All asparagus to me is good but doubtless some varieties are a little better than others. Asparagus is a great luxury, is nourishing and healthful.

Strawberries from Seed.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I enclose clipping about strawberries: Humboldt is some hundred or more miles north of us, but from some reason berries and tomatoes are ripe several weeks in advance.

Although the price has been down as low as \$1.10 per crate during the past few days, this left a neat margin of profit to the growers, and the price remained this high long enough for practically all of the marketable berries to be sold.

This is the second crop of berries raised from seed and I picked ten that weighed four ounces. Several measured 1 7-8 inch long and most of them 4 inches in circumference. How does that compare with the records? (They have had no care or culture whatever).—William Harvey, Ala.

Note by C. A. Green: I am glad to publish the above letter for it leads me to say that for those of our readers who have time much pleasure may be taken in sowing strawberry seed and watching the fruiting of the seedlings thus secured. The seed should be sown immediately after the fruit is picked in June. Simply crush the berries and mix the crushed mass with sand and plant in a protected spot. Next spring the plants will appear. They may be transplanted the next fall or spring. When they come into fruit you will be surprised to see how the different plants vary one from another in size of fruit, shape and quality. Also vigor of growth. It is possible that you may

Straw

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have a lot of straw people, but can't make them? They are in point of view of mar-

Reply: The fruit for times when no

Cherries in Oklahoma:

Mr. C. A. Green:—In the south central part of Oklahoma cherries do well on the high lands. Do you think sweet cherries would do well there? If not could they be grafted on the sour cherry stocks with any degree of success? How many trees do you recommend planting to the acre and at what age should they begin to bear?—L. L. Powers, Oklahoma.

Reply: From my limited knowledge of the conditions in Oklahoma I would not advise planting sweet cherries there, but would feel safe to plant the hardy red cherries of the Montmorency and Early Richmond type. If the sweet cherries are not hardy enough for your locality I would not bother to graft them as the stock grafted might perish during severe winters. I plant cherries about 20 feet apart, which would require 109 trees per acre. The hardy cherries often begin to bear the third year. When they are 10 or 12 years old they frequently bear heavily.

Marvelous Reports of Peach Orchard Profits.

Wm. T. Limberg writes Green's Fruit Grower alluding to Prof. Samuel Fraser's statement that his brother realized \$6,400 from four acres of peaches in one year. This writer is a peach grower who has not succeeded in securing anything like such yields of peaches. He asks what I think of such reports.

C. A. Green's Reply: I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of Prof. Samuel Fraser, who is well known in western New Jersey as a successful fruit grower and a man of scientific attainments. If the trees were planted 18 feet apart, there would be 130 per acre, or 520 trees in all on four acres. The yield spoken of by Prof. Fraser would make it necessary for each peach tree in the four acre orchard to yield about \$13.00 worth of peaches. If the peaches were sold at \$1.00 per basket, each tree would have to yield 13 baskets of fruit, in order to secure \$6,400 from the entire orchard.

Peaches on the average in western New York do not sell for \$1.00 per basket. The average price would not greatly exceed 50 cents per basket. It could not be expected that all of the fruit of each tree would be first class. Some of the fruit would be too small and there would be some windfalls. An average yield of 13 baskets of peaches per trees for four acres would be a marvelously large yield.

Looking at the statement as I have figured it, I am led to suspect that there has been some mistake in figuring the yield of this orchard. Possibly it is a mistake of the printer. I would not like to induce any reader of Green's Fruit Grower to plant peach trees with the expectation of securing anywhere near \$6,400 gross from four acres of peach trees. If the prospective peach grower should receive less than half this amount I would consider that he was doing remarkably well.

As editor and publisher I have aimed to be careful not to mislead any prospective planter of fruit trees by causing him to expect marvelous profits. As I have said over and over again I believe fruit growing judiciously pursued is more profitable than ordinary farming, but that since the cultivation of the soil is open to all mankind no one should expect exceedingly large profits from any method of soil cultivation, whether for fruits or farm crops. The inexperienced planter should be taught that there are seasons of failure in crops as there are in all other crops, and that there are seasons of low prices. I have written Prof. Fraser and his reply is as follows:

Green's Fruit Grower:—Your favor in regard to peaches to hand. I made the statement at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at Harrisburg that we had two brothers in Western New York (I did not say my brothers) who had sold a crop of apples from four acres at the value of \$6,400. This referred, of course, to the Collamer Bros. orchard where they sold a crop of apples for \$6,400 one year from four acres of land. It did not refer to peaches at all. I have been incorrectly quoted, so that this is all there is about it. I think my statement will be found in the report of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and in that it was correctly reported. Thanking you for letting me know of this matter, I am—Samuel Fraser.

Strawberries for Health.

Mr. C. A. Green:—It is evident that the acid of strawberries disagrees with some people, but can any other objection be made to them? Could it not be said that strawberries, ordinarily, are very beneficial? They are my favorite among small fruits in point of flavor and also of profit in view of market value.—V. W. Thompson, Ga.

Reply: The strawberry is a wholesome fruit for most people. There are times when no fruit is acceptable to the

stomach of certain people. It may be said that there are times when the stomach is not ready for any kind of food. Generally speaking, all kinds of fruit are wholesome and tend to longevity. The strawberry comes into season when it is the only fruit in the market and when the stomach needs acidity as the warm weather increases. It is possible to eat too much sugar or too much cream with strawberries, indigestion being caused more by the sugar and cream than by the strawberries. There are people who cannot eat strawberries.

Strawberry Troubles in Utah.

Green's Fruit Grower:—We raised nearly all of the Corsican strawberry plants we set out last spring. This spring we had a fine bed. I never before saw so many berries hanging to a bush, and you can imagine how I looked forward to their ripening. But something has gone wrong with them. They received plenty of water but the patch is nearly a total loss. They just dry up and die. The ground is a clay, well manured and fixed up well. The plants grew splendidly but now they are all yellow and dying. Some say too much water, others say not enough. This spring we did not remove the straw in May as usual as an old strawberry grower advised us not to on account of late frosts, and he said we would have nice clean berries. Today we decided to remove the straw and found millions of angle worms and another worm that looks like a corn worm. I removed some of the plants to look for white grubs but have found none so far. I am sending you one of the plants and ask your advice. I shall water early in the morning and turn the chickens in to get as many worms as possi-

Fruit Tree Hedge.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Having read several articles in "The Fruit Grower" about dwarf apple or fruit tree hedges, I have the honor to inquire if you will kindly mention the distribution you would make for such a hedge 160 feet long; also if it should be all apple, or composed of several fruits, such as peach, pear and apple, and the name of varieties best suited therefor.—F. Blackstone, Pa.

Reply: I am glad you have asked this question as I am deeply interested in the novel idea of making hedge rows of fruit trees. I have experimented with this kind of hedge for many years with remarkable success. Not one person in a thousand is aware of the fact that even an apple tree, a pear, plum or cherry tree can, by continuous pruning during the blooming season, be kept dwarfed to almost any size desired, and that these little trees growing in hedge rows will produce an abundance of fine fruit if properly treated.

Peach trees are among the most difficult to keep within bounds by pruning, and yet I have succeeded in getting large crops of peaches in this way. I had a city lot 40 foot front by 100 foot deep, on which I built a new house. I found the cheapest way to mark the boundary lines of a lot at the rear was to dig a trench on the lines of the lot and in that trench plant now a tree of peach and then a dwarf pear and so on alternating. This place was leased to a tenant who did not look after the pruning of the hedge, therefore the peach trees were allowed to grow rampant, crowding out the dwarf pears. The amount of peaches secured from these trees thus cramped in a hedge row would surprise

tions the same old trees were found standing and producing fruit. The grand Blenheim, the Ribston Pippin, the Wellington and the old Jack were still there and producing fruit. Note that I do not say crops of fair fruit, for compared with our own production here, the product of these trees seemed very poor. But surely it is worthy of notice that these trees standing in orchards that have never been plowed or cultivated, the limbs of which are generally covered with a heavy coating of moss, are still standing, looking but little different (smaller if anything) and producing fair crops of fruit.

In one or two small orchards set, say 20 years ago, I noticed some good fruit and the trees were well loaded. A comparatively new variety "Bramwell's Seedling" was especially noticeable for its heavy crop of large sized green fruit. This variety I learned was being planted quite largely where a planting was being made, and one grower had recently top grafted several hundred large fruiting trees—nothing so profitable as the Bramwell's Seedling for the London Market so they said.

But speaking of the markets. There are to be seen scores of shops in every fair-sized town, where apples and other fruit are offered; but only in a few instances did I see a good sample of apples offered. Generally the offering looked as though they might have been shaken from the tree; some fairish, some poor, some decidedly culls. It seemed too bad that the growers did not grade the fruit, and if not, that the proprietor of the shops did not. Such apples as described here were offered on an average at one penny per pound. In the few instances where better fruit was shown, two pence per pound.

After returning to this country it occurred to me that some of our New York state apples would be acceptable over there; so in November I shipped two barrels of a fairly good grade, made up of Baldwin, Banana, Northern Spy, Jonathan, Greening and a few others. The shipment arrived in good order and today in my old home and villages in the Valley of the Thames and in a certain town in the vale of the historic White Horse Hills, you can hear folks say, "MY! but wern't those American apples beauties."—E. H. Burson, Clifton, N. Y.

If You Can't Sell—Can It.

If you can't sell—can it. The farm canner is the logical solution of the producers' problem of how but to save the perishable crops.

Can the surplus. The amount of stuff that goes to waste every year represents the sum of net profits to the grower, and the reason for a higher cost of living to the consumer.

Save it by canning. A gilt edge farm or neighborhood pack looks better, tastes better, and is better, than the factory pack.

The high prices of many farm products are due not to scarcity of production, but to lack of distribution and wasteful methods of handling.

Stop the waste—can it.—Exchange.

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of Coffee Troubles

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit, and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and there didn't seem to be an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure that his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size, I think."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled.)

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.



A Remarkable Elberta Peach Orchard. The above artistic picture, attractive in its grouping and arrangement, worthy of the study of an artist, was sent Green's Fruit Grower by W. F. Woerner of New Jersey. While the peach orchard in the background is intended to be the main object of this photograph, the grouping of children and the stacks of grain in the foreground, cannot escape the observer who has an eye for beauty. Mr. Woerner tells us that this peach orchard is eight years old and that it has not failed to bear a full crop of peaches each year since the trees began to fruit. The variety is the Elberta peach.

ble. The chickens will be busy and so will I keeping them right there. Some person planted the angle worm here years ago. Some people say they are good for the soil and others say not. Ants are also plentiful. We have caught ants in bottles. Do they do any harm to fruit, etc.?—Mrs. James McNaughton, Utah.

Reply: I cannot say just what caused failure. Heavy Mulch left on and much water probably caused loss.—C. A. Green.

The Burbank Walnut.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I read the other day that Luther Burbank had propagated a walnut, called the Giant walnut, which will grow in twelve years as large as the American black walnut will grow in seventy years. Do you know whether this is true or not? I desire to set out some more nut trees the coming spring. I consider the California-English walnut much superior to the English walnut which is sold in Pennsylvania. The kernel is plumper and the flavor not so strong.—Daniel Harrison, Pa.

Reply: I have never heard of Burbank's Giant walnut and will be inclined to take the statement you speak of with some grains of salt. I do not know of the distinction you speak of between the English and the California English walnuts. There is no such thing as an English walnut, the true name being the Persian walnut, but it is called English. There are different varieties of this Persian walnut, some having thin shells, some thick, some being larger and some smaller. There are many trees of the Persian walnut in this city and some large groves outside of this city, which produce nuts freely and have proved hardy. The nuts seem to reproduce themselves from seed, as all of these trees were produced from seed and none of them were ever grafted. I am planting many of these walnuts and am offering some of the nuts to subscribers as a premium, four nuts free by mail to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower.

almost any reader of Green's Fruit Grower. More recently I have outlined two more city lots at the rear by planting plum trees in the form of hedge rows, placing the trees about two feet apart in the row, and with success. The pear and apple are the two kinds of fruit trees most easily managed in the hedge row. You can do anything you want to do with the apple or pear in the way of dwarfing by pruning it two or three times in the growing season, the same as you would prune a hedge of privet or honey locust.

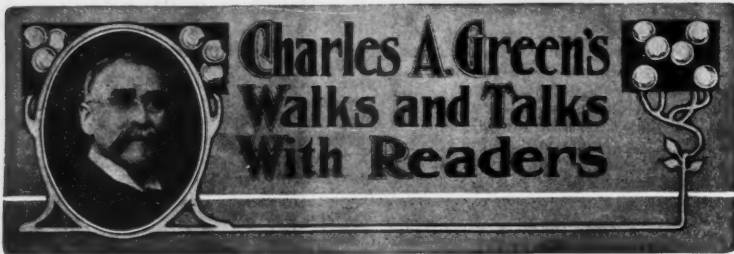
But the hedge row, so-called, which is simply a name to indicate the method of planting, can best be secured by planting a row of dwarf pears through the cultivated kitchen garden, planting the trees two or three feet apart in the row. I advise every reader of Green's Fruit Grower to plant a row of trees of this kind through the kitchen garden. If you desire, you can have in this row dwarf pears, cherry, apple and plum, and a few peaches if you desire, but peaches are, as I have said, somewhat difficult to keep within bounds. Quinces can be grown in this row. In order to get the best results the ground should be cultivated, and an annual application of manure along the row would be very helpful.

ENGLAND'S APPLE TREES OF LONG AGO.

American Apples Best.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Thirty-five to forty years ago I climbed up the apple trees in the then apparently old orchard at home and shook down enough fruit to fill every pocket—and some over. Yes! more than once this was repeated without a question, and there were other orchards that I with others visited if I remember right, during those boyhood days, as well as the home one.

But to get to the point for which these notes are made. Last August and part of September, found me on more than one occasion strolling in or around these orchards in England. With few excep-



"Think nothing done while aught remains to do" said Napoleon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1913

If We Knew.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives—
Often we would find it better,
Purer than we judge we would;
We would love each other better,
If we only understood.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment—
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Would we help where now we hinder?
Would we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid as its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
Oh! we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

—Selected.

Neptune's White Horses.

The white foamy crests on the high rolling billows of the sea, have been called by the poet, Neptune's white horses. These white horses seem to be chasing each other continually over the broad waters in the face of a storm.

The most of us are strangers to the sea. There are few who live near the seacoast. Many of my readers have never seen the sea or its big ships, many of them as high above the water as the tallest buildings of our large cities are above the street, and of proportionate length, veritable floating hotels, capable of carrying as many people as inhabit a small city.

There was a time when the sea covered the entire earth. The earth has constantly changed its form, some portions settling while other portions were raised up as the earth cooled and warped, thus the waters of the sea receded from the highlands. Geologists say that the Adirondack mountains appeared the first dry land as the sea began to retreat.

We of the earth, magnify the earth's importance, forgetful of the fact that the oceans of the earth cover vastly more space than the dry land.

How slowly man learned to navigate the waters. The earliest man had no means of crossing even the rivers except by swimming. Later man floated on logs. Still later, some early inventive genius hollowed out a log, making of it a rude boat. Still later, sails were attached to the boat. The ships of the ancients were small affairs moved by the winds. It is only of comparatively recent years that steamboats have crossed the seas.

We know how essential water is to life, but we do not always realize how important water is for navigation purposes, how rivers and lakes furnish cheap means of transporting products and merchandise from one part of the country to another. The seas furnish the means of cheap transportation between the nations of the world.

We know of the varied forms of life which inhabit the earth and of the more remarkable forms of life which have lived upon earth in prehistoric ages, but we do not often realize that the forms of life in the ocean are as varied and numerous as those upon the land, varying in size from the whale to the smallest animalcula. These creatures of the sea feed upon each other as do the creatures of the earth. It has been said that if codfish were free to increase without the destruction of any of its numbers by its natural enemies, the sea would soon become a solid mass of codfish, rendering it innavigable.

The bed of the ocean is often thought of as a vast plain, but in fact it does not differ greatly from other sections of the earth not covered with water. In the bed of the sea there are hills, valleys and rugged mountains, also volcanoes. In the bed of the sea are mines containing vast stores of diamonds, gold, silver, copper and iron.

There are vast stretches of lands, even continents, which at one time were inhabited by man but which have sunken beneath the surface of the sea, thus the sea has hidden in its depths buried cities.

The sea is encroaching upon the land constantly in some sections, while in others the waters are receding, thus many of the cities mentioned in the Bible as being located on the seacoast are now far inland and depopulated, owing to the lack of harbors.

The bed of the sea is strewn with the wrecks of centuries. These marine wrecks long the hiding place of strange fishes, do not decay, but last for centuries. They are raising today ships that were sunk on Lake Erie during Commodore Perry's feats of heroism. Consider for a moment the sunken Titanic, which with thousands of victims dropped to the bottom of the sea about one year ago. Consider the vast and costly machinery, powerful engines and engineering accouterments, the highly decorated staterooms, drawing rooms, dancing halls, bathrooms, dining rooms, and the vaults in the treasury, containing vast wealth and precious jewels, bonds and other forms of wealth, all now a mockery to human endeavor.

While we are familiar with the weeds of the earth, how little we know about sea-

has a leathery foliage which has the capacity to withstand undesirable contingencies such as drought and insect attacks or fungus growths. This question of resistance of foliage to various attacks is more important than may be supposed by the casual reader. Notice the full grown man seated among the branches of the above tree. The tree is so large that you are hardly conscious of this six foot object seated in its branches.

Hubbardston is a native fruit which had its origin in Hubbardston, Mass. As early as 1832 it was referred to as one of the most desirable varieties known in cultivation in that state.

King Lear's Experience.

How full of human nature is the story of King Lear! Having reached extreme old age he desired to learn which of his three daughters loved him most so that he might bestow upon this child the largest part of his estate, all of which he had decided to divide among his children, thus escaping care and anxiety.

He first appealed to his eldest daughter, who made extravagant claims of extraordinary affection for her aged parent; no tongue could tell and she knew not how to express the love she entertained for the aged king. Her declarations of love would have sickened a man in his normal condition, but the good old king was in his dotage, therefore, delighted with the extravagant expressions of affection which came from his daughter's lips.

He then appealed to his second daughter, inquiring of her how much she loved

But how could it well be otherwise! Suppose a candidate should arise who would assume the position of Cordelia in place of the attitude of the more strenuous candidates. What chance would such a modest candidate have for preference in election?

Keeping Up With the Husband in Earning Money on the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

That a woman has a remarkable chance of making an equal amount of money through her own efforts on the farm with her husband has been shown by Mrs. Stillman Blaisdell of Cornville, Maine. She raises blackberries and carries on a garden that net her about \$300 a year.

Up until fifteen years ago Mrs. Blaisdell had taken considerable interest in raising flowers and people passing her door would call and she gave many away. She put in considerable work caring for them and one day it occurred to her that if the same energy were put into something else on the farm she could make considerable money.

She started in by raising currants and a few raspberries. These paid well but a little later she set out some blackberry bushes. She found that these did much better, required less work, and brought more money. She extended her bed until she had about a quarter of an acre. She now has extended her bed to one-half acre.

Her method of setting out and caring for these berries has all the marks of practical usage. In setting out a new bed she gets her ground ready as if she were to plant corn or potatoes. She sets the rows six feet apart and the hills far enough apart to put, for the first and second years, a fall harvesting crop such as potatoes, beans or corn between. She also plants between the rows a row of corn or some such crop to cultivate. This allows her something in return for her labor expended in caring for the blackberry bushes the first two years and the same time her bed gets the benefit of the cultivation. The blackberries bear a little the first season and at the end of the fourth year they have come into full bearing, but will bear equally as well from then until the plants are fifteen years old.

The only work required, she claims, after the first two years in caring for the bed is each spring or fall to clean out the dead bushes or any superfluous growth. She harvests about 60 bushels each season from her half acre.

Mrs. Blaisdell lives about five miles from a village of about 4,000 inhabitants. She disposes of her berries at retail prices without any difficulty to families in the village. She now even has orders long before the berries are ripe.

The picking is of some importance but not so much so as with any other small fruit. In the case of strawberries it is difficult to hire children because they tread down the plants, but not so in the case of blackberries as Mrs. Blaisdell has found, and she employs children for two cents per quart and the bushes are none the worse for their having been in them.

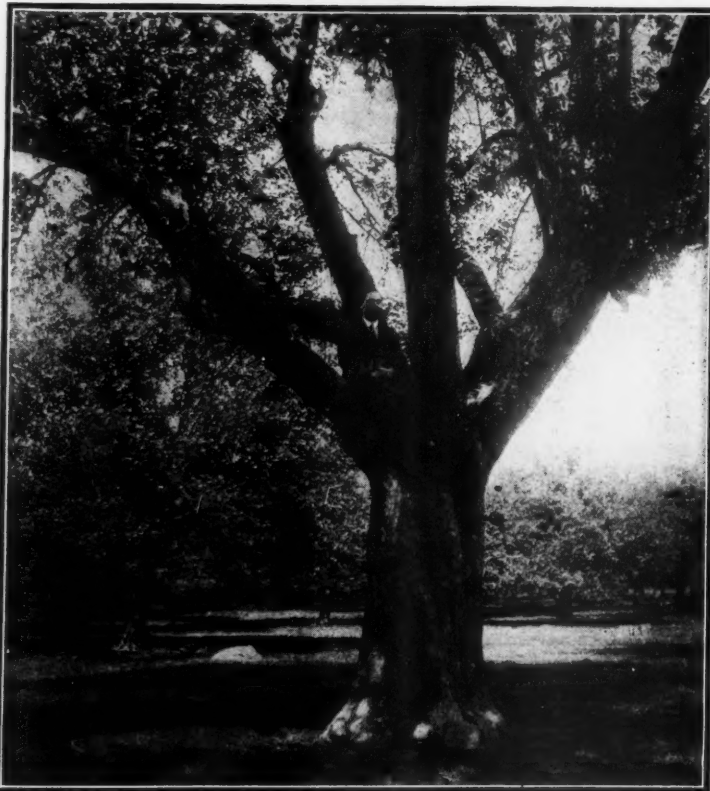
Mrs. Blaisdell and her husband now live on the farm of 100 acres alone. They have brought up nine children of their own and this fruit raising end of the farm is entirely under the supervision and work of Mrs. Blaisdell. She feels that though her end of the farming does not pay enough to support the family, yet she feels that twice as much money could be raised with a very little more effort, extending her beds of blackberries. Aside from that Mrs. Blaisdell has been able to keep comparatively well by being out of doors, though she had before that been fighting a sickness.

For Law and Order.

In the course of his address at the luncheon the governor said in part: "New York state stands for law and order. No man in all this land is a greater believer than I am in the supremacy of the law. Let no one misunderstand me when I say that the present governor of the state of New York stands for the conservation of law and order, and the protection of life and property. During my term of office every power at my command will be evolved, and every agency of government will be utilized, at all times, to the accomplishment of this end."

"No man, rich or poor, high or low, great or small, is above the law. No man, no matter what he believes is his grievance or what he thinks are his rights, must take the law into his own hands. Contempt for the law destroys the state. The law is supreme, and every man must bow to its observance. There must be no lawlessness in the state of New York. This is a land of liberty, but it is now, always has been, and always will be, liberty under law."

In doing things, that little word "can't" should be used very sparingly, put in place of it, "I will," "I shall," or "I will do my level best." Its the game fellow who is closely related to success.



An old Hubbardston apple tree.

weeds. There is said to be an accumulation of seaweeds in the Saragossa sea resembling vast islands. How strange that there should be plants which can endure without any soil on which to feed. When storms fall upon the sea, vast quantities of seaweed of various kinds are thrown upon the shore. Some of these seaweeds are edible and furnish food for many people. Seaweeds are also used as a fertilizer for the soil.

Photograph of the Oldest Hubbardston Apple Tree.

The Hubbardston apple has many friends throughout the apple growing districts of this country. The above is a photograph of an old tree in Ontario county, N. Y., in the orchard of T. B. Wilton, Hall's Corners. The size of this tree and its age, which cannot be less than sixty years, indicate the value and longevity of the apple tree. Consider for a moment the vast amount of apples which this tree has borne during the fifty years of its fruit bearing life. Assuming that it has borne on the average ten barrels per year, we have 500 barrels of fruit from this one tree, which means several carloads, yet a tree of this variety may be purchased for 25 cents. After this 25 cent tree has been growing 10 or 15 years, you would not have it cut down or destroyed for \$100.

The Hubbardston, formerly known as Hubbardston's Nonesuch, is a large, reddish apple of superior quality. The tree is an abundant bearer. A notable feature of the Hubbardston, is that its foliage is remarkably vigorous and tenacious. It

her father. This second daughter was even more extravagant in her expressions of affection than the first daughter. The depth of the ocean were not deep enough to express the depth of her love; the sky was not high enough to measure her appreciation of her father's goodness and greatness. The king was deeply affected by these effusions of his second daughter.

Cordelia was King Lear's favorite child. To Cordelia the heart of the old man went out with all the fullness of the old father's love. Now Cordelia was sickened by the extravagant protestations of love from her sisters. She well knew that her sisters did not love her father a tithe of the amount she loved him, but she was determined not to stoop to such low plotting and scheming as had her sisters, and therefore she replied to her father, "I love you as a true and dutiful daughter should love her worthy father and no more or less. I esteem you highly and appreciate your worthy life and devotion."

The king seemed to have been possessed of a crochety temper, which was aroused by the mild expressions of Cordelia, which were so slight as compared with the extravagant claims of her sisters, therefore the king disinherited Cordelia and gave all his property to the other two daughters and with his property went his kingdom.

I see in the above story similitude to the present political situation. Listen for a moment to the remarkable, not to say astonishing, claims and promises which political candidates are making. Notice their protestations of affection for the people and desire for their welfare.

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A Sunset Web.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower
By Lenore M. Bartow.
O burnished golden sunset,
O beauteous summer eve,
O clouds of rarest splendor,
With brilliant light yet tender,
In fancy's loom I weave
A web of wondrous promise,
With colors soft and bright
As the gracious gleams of sunset
Tell the coming of the night.

My web is ever changing
As the skies in color change,
Now gold, now pink, now gray, now brown,
With lights as soft as feather down.
Through the beauteous hues they range
With brilliance strangely dazzling
In the fast fading light,
When one lone, lovely star appears
As a harbinger of night.

O clouds, I look and wonder,
O clouds, I watch and wait,
My fancy's web forgotten
In contemplation of the
Glory ye create,
This always changing glory
The evening robes of light
Wound about the clustering clouds
At the coming of the night.

The tender brown is past and gone,
Gone too the luscious pink,
A grayness falls on everything,
And with the grace of feathered wing
The soft clouds gently sink,
And east upon the quiet world
A drowsy silvery light—
The lovely evening now has passed
Into the lovelier night.

Marketing.

By W. H. Benteen, of San Monte Fruit Co.,
Watsonville, Cal., in Fruit and
Produce Distributor.

The marketing of apples is a branch
of fruit marketing which closely engrosses
the attention of the people of Pajaro
Valley. There are many factors which
enter into the proper marketing of the
apples in this section.

THE FRUIT.

It is difficult to talk about marketing
without speaking of the proper selection
of the tree, the proper cultivation of the
soil, the lately acquired knowledge of the
right way in which to repel the attacks of
the numerous insect pests and fungus
growths which in turn and sometimes in
combination ravage the bare tree in
winter, the buds and blossoms in the
springtime, the immature fruit which
is engaged in its function of fulfilling
Nature's great law of reproduction, and
the mature fruit which finally goes forth
to the millions of waiting consumers.

It is also difficult to take up any branch
of marketing apples without taking into
consideration the careful picking from the
trees, the sorting, grading and packing,
the selection of proper papers in which to
wrap the apples in order to minimize the
deterioration occasioned by undue decay,
the use of the right kind of cars in which
to transport the apples and the proper
way in which to use the cars.

The numerous agencies that are em-
ployed after the cars reach their destina-
tion which include great wholesale houses
with their large staffs of salesmen, should
not be overlooked. Neither shall the
small jobbers with their limited facilities,
the grocery stores, from the large estab-
lishments with immense plate glass win-
dows, connected by a chain of similar
distributing facilities in different parts
of the town or sections, to the peddler
with a single horse and small wagon who
hawks his wares about the residence
streets, down to the apple woman who sits
upon an apple box near her stand and
retails in small quantities to the passerby.
Thus in this chain of marketing facilities
we get back to the woman who, according
to the teachings that have been given
us, was one of the first associates of the
apple.

The history of apple marketing in this
valley has been mostly a history of ex-
pedient measures. There has never been
a concerted attempt on the part of either
growers or the packers to exploit their
wares so that the small sections of the
earth's population which now use our
goods would consume more of the prod-
uct or so that those who have never
heard of it would begin to use it. It is
true that growers in a great degree care-
fully spray and cultivate the trees, so as
to produce good fruit; it is true that year
by year the packers have been standard-
izing the grades so that the dealers could
expect to receive a more uniform quality.

When we look upon other sections in
which not only do the growers take the
same pains and trouble but in which the
packers even go to greater lengths to place
upon the market a high grade of apples,
we find also the grower, the packer, the
groceryman, dry goods merchants, banks,
and other merchants and business and pro-
fessional men, as well as railroads, en-
gaged in exploiting to the world through
the accredited channels of advertising,
the merits of the wares which they have
to offer.

We know that it is only a few years
ago that a majority of almost two to one
of the apple growers of this section in a
public meeting declared that if they were
deprived of placing upon the markets of
this state wormy and other pest-infected
fruits that they would be compelled to
grab out their trees and resort to such
ground crops as they could raise in order

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. and Mgr. M. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor
Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor

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ment appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at
once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars, we will upon receipt of full
particulars, investigate and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory
adjustment.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify
this office, giving old and new addresses.

Entered at Rochester (N. Y.) Post Office as second class mail matter.



Accepting the inevitable.
"How do you like my new hat, Henry?"
"Can it be sent back?"
"No."
"It is the most becoming you ever
had."—Chicago News.

Budding Fruit Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
J. S. Underwood.

It is sometimes desirable to bud orchard
trees at a time when cleft grafting cannot
be done. The work can be done in late
August, September and early October.
The purpose of budding trees is very much
the same as that of grafting. The apple,
plum and rosebush particularly, may be
operated upon to advantage and with
good results.

The work of budding can be done by a
sharp, round-pointed knife and a piece of
yarn. Usually the best results follow by
selecting a place where the branch is from
three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter,
and where the bark is smooth and healthy.
With the rounded part of the knife cut
lengthwise of the branch, just through the
bark, a slit about one and a half inches
long, and at the top of this slit cut across
about one-half inch. Next remove from
a branch of the same season's growth of
the desired variety one of the strong,
healthy buds by cutting from below the
bud up and under it. Start about one inch
below the bud and come out again one inch
above the bud. Cut deep enough into the
wood so as not to injure the bud, and cut
it so as not to have too much wood under
the bud. Then place the bud on the end
of the knife and push down into the slit.
Push securely in place, so that the end is
about one inch below the upper cut.
Then wrap carefully with yarn. In two or
three weeks examine and see if the bud
has grown fast and so that the yarn is not
injuring it. Should the yarn be loose, it
must be retied. The bud should start to
grow the following spring.

Success largely depends upon whether
the stock is growing vigorously or whether
the bud is healthy. The bud serves the
same purpose as the scion in grafting.
From it springs a limb which will produce
the kind of fruit borne by the tree from
which the bud was taken.

Only the pure in heart shall enter the
Gardens of the Gods. Inscription at Agra,
India, in Taj-Mahal.

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up On Change to Proper Food.

The brain cannot work with clearness
and accuracy, if the food taken is not fully
digested, but is retained in the stomach
to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc.
A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the
result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in
changing her food habits, and results are
very interesting:

"A steady diet of rich, greasy foods
such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so
on, finally broke down a stomach and
nerves that, by inheritance, were sound
and strong, and medicine did no apparent
good in the way of relief.

"My brain was clouded and dull and I
was suffering from a case of constipation
that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some
providential way, fell into my hands,
and may Heaven's richest blessings fall
on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed directions carefully, the
physical culture and all, using Grape-
Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat,
pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my
bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect
health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my
stomach and bowels are in fine condition.
My brain is perfectly clear and I am
enjoying that state of health which God
intended his creatures should enjoy and
which all might have, by giving proper
attention to their food." Name given
by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.,
Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
"There's a reason."

**Ever read the above letter? A
new one appears from time to
time. They are genuine, true,
and full of human interest.**



Peach Orchard owned by A. Merchant at North Ridgeway, N. Y.

of the trade, in visiting Pajaro Valley
remarked: "I have never seen before a
section in which there were so many pack-
ers who bought fruit and did not sell it,
and so many salesmen who sold fruit and
did not buy it."

This comment referred directly to the
custom that on the part of many packers
of dealing with the growers for their fruit,
and then sitting still and waiting for
somebody else to either create a demand
for it at their expense to take advantage
of the demand when it appeared. To an
extent this practice has been changing:
packers have been learning that it is
necessary to put forth individual efforts
to sell their fruit or else take the penalty
of neglect on their part by meeting with
no demand at all for their product or else
selling their stock at a very low price.

Thoughts On the Advantages of Fruit Growing.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—If one
wishes to do so, it would not be a difficult
matter to find many reasons why it is
desirable and advantageous to undertake
fruit growing. First of all, it is and always
has been a gentleman's avocation, one of
the noblest and most absorbing of occupa-
tions; which has been held in high favor
from the earliest times. Away back at the
dawn of history, we find the ancient
Greeks and Romans delighting in the
culture of trees and vines, yet regarding
almost with a feeling akin to contempt all
other forms of industry. Horticulture has
not lost any of its attractiveness from their
day to the present.

But secondly, fruit growing is an enter-
prise which has proven its worth and use-
fulness. We are told that year after year

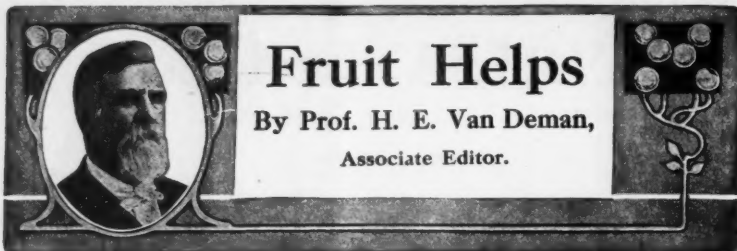
of the northwest it is related of a certain
tribe of Indians that through scarcity of
game, one year, they were compelled to
live throughout the winter largely upon
maple sugar. The historian adds that they
came out fat and well, the following spring
but failed to go to war that year, as was
their custom. Possibly less cattle raising
and more fruit growing will result in more
universal peace among nations.

In the third place, the tendency among
us is to confine ourselves altogether too
much to one thing. We have specialized
to the last extreme in these days, and have
no means of obtaining pleasure or em-
ployment outside of our one qualification.
Everything else fails us.

Every man should have at least a hobby;
some means of relaxation, outside of his
one employment. As Bradford Torrey,
says, "Even on a throne a man may per-
adventure be happy, but how much
happier, did he but know it, in the saddle
of a pet hobby horse!"

What a gentleman's hobby fruit growing
has been from early times. It is revealed
in the private letters of the great Thomas
Jefferson that he often longed to lay aside
the cares of state and devote himself
solely to orchard and field. And many
another, of high and low degree alike, has
shared with him the same desire. Young
men, he declares, might well close their
academical education with this, as the
crown of all other sciences.

And finally, for the matter of fact, whose
prudence directs them to measure the
wisdom of action with dollars and cents,
there is the well established fact that
judicial fruit culture is profitable, and is
becoming more and more so, every year.
—R. B. B., Mass.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

Professor Van Deman is an Authority on Nuts—Read What he Said Before American Pomological Society.

Professor Van Deman: The Pecan does grow in Missouri, and a considerable distance north of Missouri. The natural area that is covered by the pecan extends from northern Alabama westward or southward a number of hundred miles and then northward into Iowa, and from there down into Texas, and crosses the Rio Grande into Mexico. So there is a wide range of area that is naturally covered with the wild pecan trees. Again, the area in which the pecan may be grown is very much wider than its natural area. As has already been said by these gentlemen from the eastern part of the pecan belt, the pecan is doing very well in their sections, and some of them claim that it is doing better with them than it does in its natural home.

We have perhaps in Louisiana the oldest planted pecan trees that exist. When the Spanish settled the state of Louisiana, they found this pecan nut growing there, and took up the culture in a very crude sort of way by planting the nuts. Seedlings were planted along the avenues and roads and public highways, and there are now growing in the state of Louisiana many monstrous trees. We have one that is perhaps, so far as we can find out from records, two hundred years old. And these are seedlings, and most of them quite common in the character of the nut.

The pecan business has been alluded to here with regard to the possibilities of overdoing it. I think that the remarks are right. I don't believe it is likely at all that the pecan business will be overdone any more than the apple business, or the peach business, or the wheat business, or any other cropping business. There are so many who will be deterred from planting because of the long time that they have to wait for the first returns, and because a good many that do plant won't take care of the trees, that the thing will regulate itself. And there are very few people that have ever even tasted a good pecan. I don't believe one in a thousand has tasted a first-class pecan; and moreover when we look abroad, we have a market there. And so I say, plant pecan trees. And I say that in the piney woods section of the southeastern states, Georgia and Florida, the pecan will come into bearing earlier than in the natural home of the pecan. The fertilizing and soil seems to bring about that more precocious bearing. In these eastern states, then, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the Carolinas, where they take good care of the trees and fertilize them properly, they do come into bearing earlier than in Louisiana and Texas.

How large a tree may be cut back and budded satisfactorily?

Professor Van Deman: Any size.

That one hundred fifty feet Wabash bottom tree for instance?

Professor Van Deman: I have seen trees that were two feet in diameter cut back, and then successfully worked over. The limbs should be cut back in the dormant stage, to where they are four, five, or six inches in diameter—this with the big bearing tree. The sprouts will come out very freely the following season. Those sprouts should be budded and grafted. As a rule, the budding is the more practical way. While these great trees may be topworked, I wouldn't as a rule think that this was best. Select trees five or six inches in diameter, and in a top where you can cut the limbs off to two or three or four inches in diameter. I have worked over such trees very successfully to beautiful tops, that are beginning to yield nuts.

Mr. McNeill: Can the pecan be grafted or budded on the hickory? Is anything gained by doing so?

Professor Van Deman: The pecan is a hickory. *Hicoria pecan* is the scientific name of the tree. Theoretically, I will say it will grow on any hickory with careful working; but as a rule, I don't think it will pay to graft the pecan on any of the northern hickories. The southern type of hickory, what is called the bitter hickory of the lower Mississippi delta country, *H. aquatica*, is the most likely one I know of. It is a very difficult thing to get these nut trees to take the buds readily, but it can be done by careful manipulation. I say to you, plant pecan trees; and I say to the young man especially, plant pecan trees. They say to

me, you are simply crazy at your age to plant pecan trees. You don't expect to see them bear. Well, suppose I don't, somebody else will see them bear. I say to these folks, "Yes, certainly, it will take a long time for them to come into bearing, but I'd like to know how long it will take those trees to come into bearing that you don't plant."

Answers to Inquiries.

Best Bush Fruits.

A reader wants to know what varieties of the following bush fruits are best for the vicinity of Gloversville, New York.

Reply: Of strawberries, there are many good ones, and more than one variety should be planted. Warfield, Marshall, and Dunlap are among the very good ones.

The red and black raspberries both do well and Cuthbert, Loudon and Cumberland are among the best.

The Eldorado and Agawam are as good blackberries as can be found. The Red Cross, Diploma and Perfection currants are excellent. Of the varieties of gooseberries, the Downing and Pearl are standards.



Peach and cherry orchard of M. E. Dirk, Ohio, set in the spring of 1909, 17 ft. each way, 1100 trees, 9 ft. high with a spread of 11 ft. Dust mulch cultivation until July 1st, when cover crop is sown.

Gum on Plum Trees.

Green's Fruit Grower:—What causes so much gum on the plum trees this year? What kind of fertilizer is good for fruit trees? I use the best Sulphate of Potash and it costs a good sum. Would Kanit answer?—Benj. B. Quirk, Md.

Reply: It may be that some insect has bored holes into the bark of the plum trees and caused the sap to exude and this always forms a gum on these trees. Or it may be from other injuries, it is usually only a temporary condition. Fertilizers should nearly always be of a mixed character and not contain only potash, although it is good on most land. Kanit is a potash fertilizer only, and of low grade, rarely exceeding 13 per cent. of the weight. There should be bone or other phosphate material and something of a nitrogenous nature in with the potash.

Root Rot.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have some apple trees that are 15 years old and have been in good bearing, but now they seem to begin to rot at top of ground, commencing on the north side and slowly go around the whole tree and then die. Can we do anything for them?—Wm. Rogers, Indiana.

Reply: It is probable that the trouble is what is often called "root rot," which is a bad disease but is not well understood even by the most experienced fruit growers nor by the scientific experts. Some varieties are much more affected by it than others. Grimes is one of the worst in this respect and if the trees complained of are of this kind it would be a wonder if some of them were not affected. I have seen many Grimes, a few other trees in Indiana that were dead or dying from this disease. There is no preventive, so far as I know, unless it is to plant kinds that are not often subject to it. Grafting some distance above the ground on such kinds as are thought to be resistant

has been found to be helpful, but is not always effectual. So far as curing is concerned it does not seem to be possible.

Massachusetts Land.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I am taking the liberty of writing to you in regard to fruit culture. I can buy land that is covered with oak wood now, but has had a large growth of pitch pine cut off, previous to the growth of oak now on it. The soil is sandy, with a small amount of loam on top. The land can be purchased for five (\$5) per acre. I wish to set out apple trees and fill in with peach trees.

Would this land be all right, or would it be better to buy better land?

Would cultivation or a mulch be better for trees the first few years after setting? Is new land better than old cleared land, for a young orchard?

I contend that an acre of apple and peach trees would be worth \$100 the first year, \$200 the second year and at five years \$1000. Am I too high?—J. E. Ryder.

Reply: Land that only costs \$5 per acre in Massachusetts must be very undesirable located or poor in quality. I have looked over a few tracts in that State that were of a sandy character and rather poor, and some that were quite rocky, but none of it was so low in price as that mentioned. It does not pay to plant fruit trees on poor land, unless it can be made quite fertile at reasonable expense. I know of this being done successfully but there is little or no economy in buying poor land even where one is able to fertilize the soil up to a good productive stage, when naturally fertile land is obtainable at reasonable figures. Old cleared land is usually cheaper in the end than that which must be cleared.

The plan to plant apple trees with peach

reasons for planting the trees wherever other pears flourish, even at the risk of losing them by blight. They are to be found in all nurseries that keep anything like a complete stock of varieties.

The Gilpin Apple.

Green's Fruit Grower:—All the Gilpin (Little Red Romanite) apples that can be had, will retail readily during June and July at 10 cents per pound. It is easily kept until June and July, and I know no other apple that retains its good flavor which is not sweet, but subacid, so well. The tree is small—apples below medium size—but a very heavy bearer. I don't agree with Mr. Van Deman about this variety. Two or three trees should be in every family orchard, and no better seller in July and August can be found.—S. W. Morrison.

Reply: The Gilpin is an apple that I have known ever since I was a child in Ohio and have since seen it in very many sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and know that it has good points for family use and will sell in the markets if kept very late in the spring. But I have not seen any offered for sale so late as July and August, although there is no doubt these apples can be kept that late in rare cases on the farm and in cold storage without any trouble whatever. But the flavor is so mild that it is often called sweet and is not so well liked generally, as such kinds as are more acid. The old Limbertwig is an apple that is a little superior to Gilpin in size and decidedly so in flavor, being very rich and spicy. And it is one of the very latest of keepers and when fully ripe changes from a rather dull green and red to a rich yellow and red. The trees are very vigorous and hardy and bear heavily. Winkles is another very late keeper that is larger than Gilpin; of the same flavor and is supposed to be a seedling of that old variety and the tree is very similar in every respect. For family use all of these varieties may well be planted in a small way.

Good Advice.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I am 19 years old and have just set out this spring 142 peach trees and 1-5 acre of strawberries. The farm is the best place for the young man to stay, instead of going to the city and work all your life under a boss. Stay on the farm young men and in a little while be your own bosses and when you want a vacation you can take it without fear of losing your job.

I would like to ask Mr. Green what I shall do for peach trees set out this spring, which have little drops of sap or gum on the trunk. It seems to be a little worm under the bark, which works up toward the top. I have painted the trunks up as far as the first leaves with lime-sulphur clear. It seems to help some of the trees infested and some it does not.—Raymond Standish.

Reply: This young man has good ideas of life as I see them, and if he will continue to put them in practice he ought to succeed and have a profitable, happy and useful future.

From the description of the trouble with the peach trees, it is probable that the "little worms" are larva of the fruit bark beetle, which is an insect that bores tiny holes in the bark and sap wood and often seriously injures the trees and sometimes kills them. The sap of the stout fruit trees exudes through the holes and forms gum when partially dried.

This insect is very difficult to fight, because its work is almost entirely under the surface. Coating the bark with lime-sulphur wash may do some good in preventing egg laying, but keeping the trees healthy and vigorous by good treatment is the main preventive. This insect rarely hurts healthy trees, but attacks those that are feeble.

Reply to Mr. C. P. Darlington, Va., by Prof. Van Deman: The trouble with your currant bushes seems to be that they are affected with the green aphid, which can be killed by spraying with kerosene emulsion or with tobacco soap in solution. The spraying should be done largely from the under side because that is where the insects are feeding and they have to be killed by contact. They will not eat the poison and die in that way for they get their living by sucking the juice from the leaves through little tubes that they insert and of course the poison cannot get there.

Your roses may be affected with some insect that is sucking out their lives. If you look closely you may see what it is. If you are near some florist who grows roses extensively you might take specimens to him and he may help you out of the trouble.

It is possible that cut worms are working on the phlox sprouts. I know of no other insect that is likely to attack them, although there may be such.

Photograph family reunion

The young stalwart for the wedding. They were members of the fishermen, somewhat like those there were who came not possible therefore the clans outside wedding and were blown beaten. In barns a can intervals, and near the

When the of the wedding that the dist big saw logs sawmill so to guests to pay

My brother adjoining to south, facing the shore of had built a his bride. A house extrav a palace, but I find it is in

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MY BROTHER'S WIFE.

A Truthful Record of Human Life.

By Charles A. Green.

Two little girls when nine and eleven years old were left orphans. They had an uncle who was a judge and another uncle a prominent capitalist having a fine country home and farm. A benevolent lady not closely related to these orphans, having no children of her own, adopted Ellen, the younger sister.

I can imagine these two little tots coming to the aristocratic home of the motherly woman, who adopted one of them, herself a model in many respects of woman-kind. I can see Ellen, the younger, winsome, trustful, helpful, obedient, patient, looking wistfully towards this new mother who made the new home as nearly as it is possible for any home to be made like the mother home by one who is not actually the mother.

The children were brought up together, receiving a competent education, in my native village. Here they developed into young womanhood, and here Ellen attracted the attention of my elder brother. This brother was one of God's noblemen. He was noted far and near for his willingness to sacrifice himself for the good of others. In the girl Ellen he found a sympathetic mate. They were married.

I, the younger brother, recall the wedding in the old farmhouse where I was born. I was but a child at the time and yet I have a vivid recollection of the event. Those were the days of the charivari, which is a fantastic name for horning.

It was different from my father's home, where the children had mostly grown up and some of them were married. My father's home was prosaic as compared with the brother's home, where the young couple were beginning life, and where the children were mere babes. I have vivid recollections of this happy farm home occupied by this affectionate couple and the young children that came to them as the years went by, and the poorer relatives who found a safe harbor there.

There was Evalyn, the older sister of my brother's wife, who made this her home, and who was my teacher for years. There was Fred Pritchard, a distant relative, a boy with mingled seriousness and frivolity, a lad upon whom no great dependence could be placed, altogether a unique character. This lad was frequently sent to the village store for simple remedies. On one occasion he found difficulty in recalling what he was sent for. Finally he announced to the storekeeper that since he was usually sent for paregoric he guessed it would be safe to get that on a venture. Fred's father made long visits at this home.

I can see my brother as he appeared in those early days. He was a tall, fine looking man. I never remember seeing him shabbily dressed on the farm. He always looked neat and attractive, no matter what his work may have been. I remember particularly on one occasion his having a new pair of what he used to call grain-leather boots, that is the hairy side of leather on the inside, the hair removed. These boots had high legs com-

look at each other aghast, feeling that their main dependence, the wheat crop would be ruined. Finally the skies seemed to clear for good on a certain Friday, when the sheaves were again moved so as to dry out. When Saturday came the wheat was not dry enough to draw into the barns. When Sunday came the wheat was dry enough to draw in but my brother was a churchman. Both he and his wife had definite ideas as regards the duty of Christians towards work on the Sabbath day. My brother laid the matter before his devoted wife and it was decided that they would not break the Sabbath day by drawing in wheat. They would trust God and let the wheat stand over until Monday. Alas! when Monday came torrents of rain again began to fall. The rain continued until every sheaf of wheat was ruined and brother's prospects as a farmer were crushed.

There were other reasons why my brother was not more successful on the farm. He would stop work almost any time in order to carry a load of Sabbath School children to a picnic, or to help a neighbor who was unfortunate, or to improve the highway, or to take part in some other public movement, and yet my brother continued for many years on the farm and they were happy years, for he was happily married, had a loving wife and happy family. Money-making is after all a small part of life.

I remember the fine horses that my brother used to drive. Horses were his particular delight. It pleased him to take excellent care of his horses. I re-

Large profits or great wealth are not necessary for happiness in this world. This fact was abundantly proved by my brother's experience. Great wealth is burdensome. Large profits bring ambition for still larger fields of operation and larger profits and to discontent. I am convinced that there is more happiness in the cottages of the world than in palaces.

After a long and happy sojourn in the beautiful village of Cuba my brother moved to the city of Rochester where he purchased an attractive suburban home and engaged in the banking business with the writer. Wherever he went his good wife was contented to remain. The children that were born to them proved a blessing.

One day my brother was leading a milk cow by a long rope with which it had been tethered to a fresh pasture, when the cow broke away and the rope in some way became entangled about my brother so that he was dragged for some distance and seriously injured. On another occasion he was engaged in repairing a well, but by this time he was not in full health. I do not remember exactly the circumstance but some accident occurred in connection with this well which further impaired his health.

A little later on came the financial panic of 1873, one of the most severe this country has ever known, when both my brother and myself were thrown out of business and were compelled to start life over again. Soon after he found employment as bookkeeper in a large Rochester store, where his business made it necessary for him to perform all of his work in a close stuffy interior office artificially lighted. At this time he was suffering with incipient consumption. A few years later he died.

A HAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

My object in noting down these incidents is to call attention to the influence upon a home, upon a section of country and upon the world at large of a wife whose sole aim through a long period was to live a Christian life, make her home attractive and do her duty as she saw it, without ambition for social advancement, for woman suffrage, for fame as an artist, musician or platform speaker.

I desire to tell of the influence of such a life for the reason that the world is full of such unrecognized heroines, whose influence and services have not and cannot ever be fully appreciated.

The building of a home seems like a simple proceeding, but consider for a moment what it amounts to in the aggregate. Without happy homes there can be no great nation, no attractive elevating social functions, and but little development of human character. The home is the foundation of national life and character. The strength of the church is in the home.

I have known many dominant women, those who have carried everything by force of will. My brother's wife was not of this class. She was by nature yielding and considerate, and yet great deference was paid to her wishes. She was not a dominating force in the church but she exerted great influence there.

After thirty years of widowhood my brother's wife lay upon her death bed. There was no organic disease. Nearly ninety years of life had simply worn away her strength. When I saw her two days before she died, it did not seem possible that one so bright of mind and so happy and contented could be near death. Hers was the brightest face I ever saw on a death bed. There had not been an anxious moment. The expression of her face was as near that of an angel's face as anything I can imagine when she drifted off into a never ending dream.

When we come to sum up the life work of a mortal and ask ourselves wherein has the greatest good come from this life, in many instances we will have to say that the greatest good comes through the children which the mother has borne. Three daughters survive this noble mother. All of them are happily married and engaged in helpful work aiming to uplift humanity. One of them is noted throughout the Pacific coast as a leader in protecting young and wayward girls, or those exposed to the perils of journeying alone, or to other dangers. For some years this daughter has been thus engaged and has rescued large numbers from pitfalls temptation and death.

Protect the Birds.

While natural enemies to the codling moth, such as insect enemies and fungus diseases, do undoubtedly diminish, to a large extent, the numbers of these insects, none of them need be considered in up-to-date orchard management, except the birds, which should be fostered and encouraged as much as may lie in the power of the orchardist.

We have no more virgin land to clear. We must build up and make rich that which we have; we can do it; others have done so.



Photograph No. 1—Coming in from the home garden. No. 2—The pet of the family. No. 3—Home of a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. No. 4—A family reunion at Carleton, Mass. No. 5—Cold weather fun. Photographs all by Mrs. N. A. Pentecost.

The young men of that locality were fine stalwart fellows but somewhat rough. They were woodchoppers, threshers, runners of buzzsaws, harvesters, hunters, fishermen, a well meaning lot of men but somewhat boisterous. At this wedding there were so many relatives, so many who came up from the big city, it was not possible to invite all of the neighbors, therefore there was a gathering of the clans outside the house the night of the wedding and a general uproar. Horns were blown, bells rung, and drums beaten. In the big orchard back of the barns a cannon was located and fired at intervals. Guns were discharged around and near the house.

When the hour came for the departure of the wedding guests, it was discovered that the disturbers of the peace had rolled big saw logs from their position near the sawmill so that it was impossible for the guests to pass down the hill over the road.

My brother had purchased a farm adjoining the homestead farm to the south, facing on another highway along the shore of Honeoye creek. Here he had built a new house for the reception of his bride. My father considered this new house extravagant. It seemed to me like a palace, but as I go back today to see it, I find it is simply a rural cottage of moderate dimensions, but it possessed some embellishments heretofore unknown in that locality, and it was in every way a delightful residence, beautifully situated facing a clear running stream well stocked with fish, facing a forest to the left on the opposite bank of the stream, and high hills on which the morning and evening mists sometimes rested.

This happy home of my elder brother made a lasting impression upon my mind.

ing up to the knees and they struck me as something greatly to be desired. He was fond of hunting, but not nearly so much so as myself.

Is there such a thing as fate? Are men destined to failure or success, no matter how much they may struggle or what efforts they may make? We are loath to concede that this is true, and yet it seems that this brother of mine was destined to fail of great success in almost everything he undertook, although he made in every instance a heroic effort. He managed his little farm successfully a few years when my father urged him to move to the old homestead, a larger farmhouse and a much larger farm. This proved an unfortunate move.

FABULOUS WHEAT FIELDS.

Those were the days of wheat growing in western New York. This famous section at that date supplied more wheat and flour than any other part of this country. Rochester was then known as the Flour City, since the supplies of the best flour came most largely from this city. Our farm being well adapted to wheat growing, my brother during the first year of his occupancy, sowed nearly the entire surface of the farm to wheat. He prepared the soil carefully and the result was a marvelous crop over every field. The sight of the heavy grain was such as to make my brother's success assured. He employed many men to harvest this immense crop and soon every field was cut, bound and set in shock. Then came a long rain. After a time the sun shone forth, the clouds disappeared and the sheaves of wheat often turned were nearly dry, when again the sky was overcast and the rain fell in torrents for many days. Rain succeeded rain until the farmers began to

member how careful he was to rub them down after driving, even though he had to repair to the barn at a late hour at night to do this important work. I remember how pretty the new red fly nets looked upon his favorite team of clear white horses, when he drove out of the yard on his way to church with his family.

My brother was enterprising and was the first to introduce new farm machinery into the neighborhood. He was a mechanic by nature. He enjoyed looking over and testing new models of mowers, threshers or reapers at a date when the first crude machines were being introduced in this country.

My brother's wife had relatives in the city who seemed to me to be grand people. The father was mayor of Rochester and the wife and the young people were dressed in a way that far surpassed anything we were accustomed to in the country. These fashionable people would drive out for a few days' rest on the farm. I remember how they enjoyed strolling through the woodlands, seeking the squirrel and woodchuck, or tracking the coon; how they were interested in the wild birds and their nests; how they threw stones at the thickly congregated swallows' nests under the eaves of the big grain barns, which were, however, quickly repaired by the birds; how they made excursions into the distant wintergreen woodlands, and where spruce gum could be found or the wild strawberry or blackberry.

After living happily on the homestead farm several years my brother moved to Cuba, Allegany county, where he engaged in the milling business. Wherever he went, he founded a happy home and made enough money to make his family and himself comfortable and contented.



The Sweetheart strawberry this season is more than pleasing us. It is by far the most productive variety ever grown on our grounds. Twenty-eight and a half bushels of the first thirty which we picked this season were of this variety. It is a very firm berry, of a beautiful dark glossy appearance, and sells well on sight.—E. H. B.

July 8th, 1913.—Sweet Cherries are selling better now than ever before. All Blacks so far have sold for \$4.50 per bushel crate and Whites at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bushel crate; netting from 8½ to over 9 per bushel. We are now shipping Windsor and Montmorency cherries and currants.

There is a big crop of hay at Coney Farm; will have Timothy hay to sell, I guess.—E. H. B.

Rats as Cherry Pickers.—Near the hen-houses is a cherry tree loaded with sweet black cherries. Yesterday an old mother rat was seen to peep out of her hole in the henhouse and evidently look with longing eyes on the cherries. Then to bob back in again to return in a few moments followed by four young ones about half grown, scale the tree and feast upon the luscious fruit. We expect that robins and other useful birds shall help themselves to all the fruit they want but we draw the line on rats, and consequently the rats are dead.

Experience of two Boys at Orchard Planting.

Two inexperienced boys living on the southwestern border of New York state, having no experience with farming or fruit growing, but desiring to engage in some profitable business, bought a farm. These boys simply had a small sum of money and there was need of their economizing closely. They planted 12,000 strawberry plants last spring. Only 150 of these plants are alive at the present time. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower will please remember that C. A. Green does not advise novices or in fact anyone to buy such large numbers of strawberries for planting. He from his long experience has found that the way to start in strawberry growing is to buy a few hundred or at most a thousand strawberry plants. By planting these with care and giving them the best attention you will have a large supply of strawberry plants that have increased upon your own place for planting another spring. The point I make is, that having your own plants growing upon your own ground you can transplant them after seasonable showers at almost any time from early spring to the time that strawberries are ripe or even later with perfect success. If you plant them in June you should take up a spadeful of earth with each plant or plants and transplant them the same as potted plants. With this treatment the plants will scarcely stop growing and will be almost equal to those set out the previous year.

These two boys ordered 300 apple trees. It was agreed that the nurseryman who sold them the apple trees was to do the planting as the boys had no experience in planting trees. The boys had read about dynamiting the earth under each place where each tree was to be located, therefore they insisted that the nurseryman should plant the trees by the dynamite system, which is quite expensive, therefore the planting of each tree and the cost of the tree was about \$1.00.

The experienced tree planter and strawberry planter will see that these boys made mistakes. Any person starting in a new line of work is pretty sure to make mistakes, therefore I have advised for years that those beginning should start in a small way. I often refer to my beginning at Green's Fruit Farm, and I had had considerable experience before that time, having been brought up on a farm. The first year I planted a few apple trees, peach, pear, plum and quince, a few grape vines, 200 black cap raspberry, 200 red raspberry, 300 blackberry, 300 currants, or something like that, I simply make an estimate of the number, aiming to get a start and leap as I progressed. I did not plant over a thousand strawberry plants. I aimed to get the best varieties. The second year I had plenty of strawberry plants and black cap raspberry plants to enlarge my plantation as fully as I desired.

Another mistake the boys made was in selecting a farm away from the apple

growing districts of New York state. If they were going to grow fruit they should have located not far from Lake Ontario. One of the most successful fruit growing sections of the world is along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, extending from six to ten miles from the shore.

Flowering Shrubs and Trees in Great Demand.

Nurserymen report an ever-increasing demand for flowering shrubs, vines and ornamental trees. In past years there has been but little demand for such trees and shrubbery but nurserymen have noticed an increasing demand which culminated this past spring to such an extent as to embarrass the dealers who could scarcely supply the demand. In past years rural people would limit their orders to the nurseries to a few trees of apple, pear, plum, peach, quince and cherry trees, omitting ornamental shrubs, vines and trees. It would seem now that farmers, fruit growers and villagers are coming to realize the value of ornamental trees and plants. If you will compare a home which is barren of flowering plants and ornamental trees, the porches of

like ours are not on the start inclined to spend money for beautiful effects. The people are busily engaged in other enterprises and are often lacking in capital. But as the years go by it is natural to expect that the interior of the home will be decorated with fine pictures and that the grounds outside will be equally well decorated with flowering shrubs and ornamental trees.

Experience in Fruit Growing with Land Over-Fertilized.

When I moved onto Green's Fruit Farm many years ago, an old pig pen was torn down and removed among other structures that marred the beauty of the place. Under the floor of this pig pen a large amount of soil and refuse was removed for fertilizing fields sown to grain. The bulk of the manure had been removed each day or two from the floor and thus simply a small portion had passed through to the soil beneath.

After everything had been cleaned up and removed and some of the surface soil carried to the fields as a fertilizer, the enclosure was spaded and put in fine tilt and set out to strawberry plants. I had heard accounts of strawberry growing under the most favorable conditions of very fertile soil and hoped for remarkable results.

The strawberry plants grew marvelously. The stems were long and the leaves broad and dark green.

When the time came for blossoming I found but few blossoms. When the time came for the strawberry crop to ripen I found scarcely any berries on this strawberry bed.

You can learn from this experience that it is possible to make the soil too rich for any plant, tree, vine or farm crop, but

pail of water over the ground each day during the growing season.

Apples Brought in on Horseback.

William Mead, a fruit grower near Rochester, N. Y., places on my desk a red apple something like Baldwin in appearance and quality, the scions of which he tells me were brought to this locality from Pennsylvania by a man immigrating to this state on horseback. I receive many similar reports, indicating that early settlers of this state brought here scions of apples from other states. This is doubtless the manner in which many valuable apples were introduced into this locality at an early date.

Many of the early settlers of New York state brought with them apple seeds, which they planted in their gardens, thus securing apple trees before the advent of nurseries. These seedling apple trees were extensively planted and were thriving abundantly fifty or sixty years ago in Western New York, but these seedling trees were not profitable although the orchards made a fine showing of vigor and productiveness. Some of these trees were grafted to Short Stem Harvest apple, Twenty Ounce, Golden Sweet, Sweet Bough and Sheep's Nose, but the great majority of the trees were dug out and burned, after standing 50 years as the apples they bore were not marketable. In fact, no apples were marketable at that early date. I never knew my father to sell a barrel of apples. Fruit as a commercial product is of comparatively recent date.

What is the Yield of a Strawberry Bed?

In the garden at Rochester, N. Y., I have a Corsican strawberry bed 25 feet wide by 50 feet long. This is the third crop of berries that this bed has produced.

Though this has been a poor season for strawberries on account of the extreme coldness of June, which was exceptional, and to drought later, we picked from this bed 200 quarts of strawberries. The average price for strawberries here this season was 12 cents. There were only one or two days when the price fell considerably lower. The bulk of the crop has sold here at 15 cents per quart.

At 12 cents per quart this little garden patch of strawberries would yield \$24.00. Here is a suggestion for the poor man who has a garden connected with his home in the country near the city or wherever his home may be located. By having a bed or small plantation of strawberries he can realize considerable ready money. His children can pick the berries and he should find no difficulty in marketing them in the city or nearby villages or even among farmers. If he starts with a bed no larger than my own, which is intended simply to supply my own table and some of my neighbors, he will find \$24.00 jingling in his pocket that he otherwise would not have. But if this small bed of strawberries proves profitable he will doubtless increase it. If this poor man has a few rows of red or black raspberries in his garden or a row of blackberries, they also will bring in handy money and the work of caring for them can be done at odd hours or on days when he is not otherwise engaged.

If this imaginary man finds all of these fruits profitable he will probably be inclined later to plant a few cherry, pear, plum and quince trees around the borders of his little place. When he has done this he has made his little home twice as attractive as it was before and far more profitable. Aside from this should he decide to sell this little place he will find that it will sell for far more money than it would without these delightful fruits growing upon it. At Green's Fruit Farm we sell annually a big lot of strawberries, our main drawback being to get pickers.

Economize Wisely.

The simplest way to reduce the cost of farm horse power is to keep fewer horses. No doubt many farms carry more horses than necessary to do the farm work; but if the number is reduced to the point where the farm work cannot be efficiently done more serious loss in the other direction will result. Too few horses means that those in hand will be overworked, a positive loss, or that some work that should be done will be slighted. It is very common, however, to find on some farms two, three or more idle horses right through the busy season. It takes good judgment and much experience to determine the correct dividing line; but it is a phase of the question well worth very careful consideration.

Some small farms carry machinery too large for the size of the farm. A seventy-acre farm, all tillable, has no business carrying machinery that requires four horses for handling. In that case one or two extra horses will be idle the larger part of the year. Three good horses should do the work on a farm of that size, and the extra horse is eating up profits. Machinery is a great advantage on a large farm, but it is out of place on a small farm.—Tribune Farmer.



A corner of C. A. Green's lawn near his home.

which are not beautified by climbing vines, with a home which is artistically laid out with driveways, walks, and well planted with flowering shrubs and trees, you will realize that no better investment can be made than in buying and planting the mock orange, hardy hydrangea, golden leaved elder, Japan quince, barberry, spiraea, lilac, althea, deutzia, snowball, purple fringe, tree cranberry, weigela, perennial phlox. Also such trees as mountain ash, double flowering thorn, horse chestnut, hardy catalpa, Norway maple, sugar maple, purple-leaved plum, American elm and cut-leaved weeping birch.

Now the question arises, How should these items be located on the home grounds? In the past, the average individual would scatter the shrubs and trees at regular intervals over the entire home lot. No greater mistake than this could be made. In every instance a broad expanse of open lawn unincumbered by any tree or shrub should be planned for. The larger trees should be planted on the outer borders of the grounds. In front of these should be planted the lower flowering trees, such as the flowering thorns, purple leaved plum and beech. In front of these should be planted the strong growing shrubs. If desired, beds of perennial or annual flowers can be arranged in front of the shrubs. These shrubs and trees should not be planted in straight rows. There should be a wavering line all along the borders and the corners of the ground should be lopped off by circular planting. If you will study the ornamental grounds of cities, cemeteries, and the homes of wealthy people, you will get an idea how to plant in irregular lines on the borders, leaving the central spaces of the grounds free of shrubs and trees for a lawn.

The increasing demand for shrubs and trees for the beautifying of the home grounds is encouraging for it indicates a desire for and appreciation of the beautiful. People living in new countries

there are few instances in which too much fertility is found in the soil.

Subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower write me frequently asking why trees that are growing vigorously bear no fruit. My answer usually is that the rapid growth of a fruit tree does not tend to its productiveness. It is when a tree has reached an age when its growth has somewhat retarded that it begins to bear fruit.

A friend removed a barn and buildings used near the former site of the barn, which was an attractive spot. He laid out his grounds with walks and drives and set out numerous shade trees and some fruit trees on this land, which had formerly been occupied by the barn and as a barnyard. He found that the trees could not be made to thrive on this site of the former barnyard. The soil was completely saturated with the washings and leachings of manure piles and was so rich it burned or injured the roots of the trees so that most of the trees perished. It was only when he excavated nearly a barrel of earth from the spot where he desired to plant a tree, and when he drew in a barrel of soil from another field in which to plant the tree that he succeeded in making trees grow on this old barnyard site.

Each year I estimate that a million plants, vines and trees are destroyed in this country by inexperienced planters placing manure of some kind, or fertilizer of some kind, in contact with the roots of the plants, vines and trees when planting them. This is a fatal mistake but one easily made by the inexperienced. Never place any form of fertility next to the roots of trees or vines when planting them. After the trees are planted and the earth filled in about the roots a forkful of manure may be placed on the surface of the ground over the roots to advantage. This manure on the surface, which we call a mulch, will do more to keep the roots of the trees moist than could be accomplished if you poured a

Dry Farming Down East.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Christopher M. Gallup, Conn.

That September installment on the mortgage was a heart breaker. Each year since the beginning of our "back to the land" enterprise, we had lived up to our purchase contract with the utmost difficulty. Another season and the returns from previous labors would begin to come in and turn the scale, but that dreaded September must come and go first.

We had tried peas, sweet corn and early potatoes, but in the fierce competition with old and established market gardeners these crops had barely brought us a new dollar in place of the old one. Tomatoes remained as our only hope, and fortunately a little experience in the kitchen garden of the year before had given us an inkling of their possibilities. Accordingly we ordered 500 plants from the greenhouse man, specifying that they were to be not less than 15 inches tall by the last of May.

That old field received such a harrowing as it never endured before or since, and we began setting the plants to a four foot checkerboard May 20th. Every one was first pruned to the crown leaves, and then laid down in a little trench with the roots and nearly a foot of the stem under ground. A little commercial fertilizer and a light dressing of hen manure were provided as plant food. Cultivation with the wheel hoe began at once, and by the end of the week those plants were growing like weeds.

Early in June we began setting stakes for each plant, cutting out the suckers and tying up the young vines as they

better to my prejudiced eye, than any other member of the vegetable kingdom.

Panama Canal as a Factor.

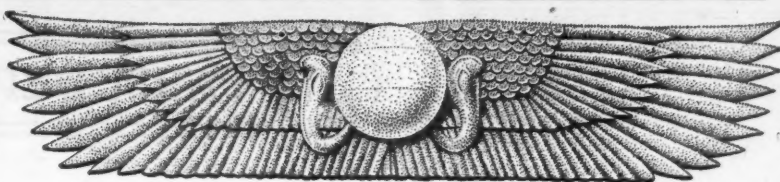
The opening of the Panama Canal will revolutionize the apple markets of the world and will be of especial benefits to the Pacific Northwest. Already plans are being laid by the representatives of some of the bigger districts to utilize the waterway for the shipment of apples.

With the cheaper freight rates that will be possible by utilizing the waterway, apple growers will be in a position to go after the apple business of Europe on an entirely different basis than heretofore.

Not only will there be a big saving in the freight charge as now existing, but the fruit will reach the principal European markets in a better condition than at present. There will be less handling of the product, therefore less damage will result. This alone will be a big factor in the marketing of the Pacific Northwest product.

The opening of the Panama Canal will not only land the better class of fruit in Europe in better time and at less expense than is now possible, but the cheaper rates will enable growers here to ship some of the cheaper varieties that they are now practically prohibited from marketing abroad owing to the high freight rate. This branch of the trade will come in for more consideration hereafter than the better quality, because it will be able to compete with even the better class of apples from other sections.

No less an authority than one of the leading London dailies recently made the



Symbols of Protection

Ancient Egyptians carved over their doorways and upon their temple walls the symbol of supernatural protection; a winged disk. It typified the light and power of the sun, brought down from on high by the wings of a bird.

Mediaeval Europe, in a more practical manner, sought protection behind the solid masonry of castle walls.

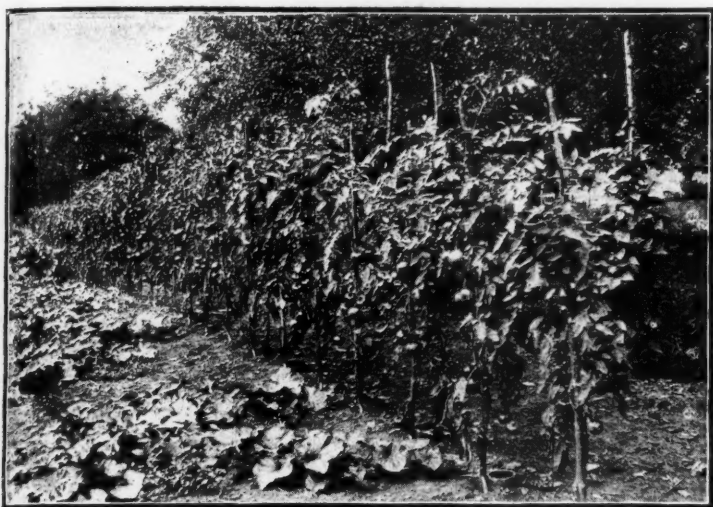
In America we have approached the ideal of the Egyptians. Franklin drew electricity from the clouds and Bell harnessed it to the telephone.

Today the telephone is a means of protection more potent than the sun disk fetish and more practical than castle walls.



The Bell System has carried the telephone wires everywhere throughout the land, so that all the people are bound together for the safety and freedom of each.

This telephone protection, with electric speed, reaches the most isolated homes. Such ease of communication makes us a homogeneous people and thus fosters and protects our national ideals and political rights.



Drought-Proof Tomatoes.

grew heavenward. The most of this work was done at odd moments either at night or in the morning. The pruning concentrated the sap in the crown buds, and as a result the plants blossomed profusely and set their fruit in well filled clusters. July 5th we picked our first ripe fruit, and five days later we sent a consignment to market which brought ten cents per pound.

Up to this point everything had gone smoothly enough, although we had had an excessive amount of rain. During the first half of the year, three quarters of the average annual precipitation had taken place. Now it so happened that a few years before I had been called upon to investigate the local rainfall records of the preceding quarter century. One thing about them had impressed me deeply. That was how comparatively little the seasonal precipitation for any given year varied from the average. The principal differences were due heavy storms coming just at one end of the calendar year. So when the rainfall total was climbing upwards in May and June, I knew that in all probability the season would "average out" before frost.

My only hope of beating the weather man lay in the most intensive cultivation. That is exactly what those tomato plants received. I proceeded on the assumption that each storm would be the last for several weeks, and used the wheel hoe to convert the drying crust of earth into a dust mulch. Several times it seemed like labor lost, but along in July the expected drought arrived.

By August first, everybody (excepting yours truly) was clamoring for rain. The rain didn't come, and while the uncultivated tomato jungles of my competitors were struggling just to keep alive, my plants grew and thrived famously. I had a monopoly of the local market for nearly three weeks, and even the very last of the crop moved at \$1.80 per bushel. From those 500 plants we sold nearly \$200 worth of fruit, met that September payment on the mortgage, and had something to spare. Regardless of what the future may bring forth, I have an idea that a well developed tomato plant will always look a little

statement that after the opening of the Panama Canal the marketing of Pacific Northwest fruit in Europe would be more than doubled.

Naturally, it will take time to develop the trade in the cheaper class of fruit abroad, but owing to the excellent reputation that this section has for quality, the task will not be nearly so hard as previously. With the freight handicap eliminated, the biggest obstacle in the way of this marketing will be removed.

At first there will likely be some confusion as a result of the marketing of the cheaper stock. The lines between the various grades will have to be more closely drawn in order to eliminate any damage to the market for the better class offerings. This marketing will of necessity be best if conducted by strong organizations. Such institutions can carry on a marketing campaign better than individual shippers, because they have the facilities and connections to obtain the best results.

All sorts of phases enter into the problem of the proper distribution and marketing of apples. The work begins with the selection of the trees themselves and continues with the proper spraying, thinning, picking, boxing and shipping. Advertising should be considered a vital part of the marketing end of the fruit business.

A hunter over in the mountains of Rio Blanco once had a dinner with a querulous old fellow who was complaining about hard times. "Why, man," said the nimrod, "you ought to be able to make lots of money growing and shipping potatoes to market." "Yes, I order," was the sullen reply. "You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed." "Yes, I guess so." "Then why don't you go into the business?" "No use, stranger," sadly replied old lazy-bones, "the old woman is too pokey to do the plowin' and plantin'."

Mr. C. A. Green:—I received the Pocket Purse. It was a surprise. It is very nice; only one fault—it was empty. I thank you for it.—Mr. M. A. Newell, Green Bay, Wis.



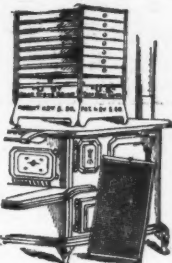
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

When you write advertisers Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Seasonable Supplies

The Home Evaporator



Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

The price of this Drier is \$6. Our Special Reduced Price, Only \$4.75.

A BARGAIN

If ordered at once. Green's apple parer, corer and slicer with the Home Evaporator, all for \$5.50. Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, etc.

Sensible Fruit and Cider Press



A well made and handsome Press for making cider, wines, jellies, syrups, etc.

Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs. Price, 4 qt. curbs, weight 30 lbs., \$3.50. Price, 10 qt. curbs, weight 40 lbs., \$4.95.

The Niagara Fruit Ladder



A ladder made from the best selected white basswood, with tie rods at every other step. A model for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be. Price, 30 cents per foot, 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and 12 ft. always carried in stock.

Standard Peach Baskets



Western New York standard "one-third" peach basket, made of the best material and wire sewed. Best for home market or for shipping.

Price, \$30 per 1000, \$16 per 500, \$3.50 per 100, \$2 per 50.

Special Prices on large lots of all kinds of fruit baskets quoted on application.

When the season comes on there is a general rush for baskets. If you delay ordering, you may not get them in time at any price.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

Service Department

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

New Ideas About Packing Fruit.

The United States consul in England gives interesting information regarding successful packing of fruit shipped from the United States and from Canada to England. He says that Canada has been more successful than any other country in shipping peaches to England. Canada has shipped peaches successfully this long distance as follows:

"In this as in other fruit-exporting activities the matter of preference depends largely upon the packing of the fruit. It was learned that with the quality of the fruit shipped from the state of Washington superior to that of the Canadian peaches, the latter brought \$4.50 per bundle, against \$3 realized for the Washington fruit. It is explained that peaches are sold in the Southampton market in bundles of three crates, each crate containing fifteen peaches.

This wide difference in the price of forty-five peaches led the Consul to purchase a case of the Ontario peaches for examination and comparison with the Washington fruit. He found that the Canadians used an open laid crate four inches deep, twelve inches wide and eighteen inches long, with light cleats on the ends. A layer of wood wool was first put in, and on this the peach was placed, wrapped in a fine, impervious, white tissue paper and nesting in the same material. The American fruit was packed in a less attractive brownish-white paper. The Consul expresses the opinion "dressed in proper clothes" it would sweep the English market."

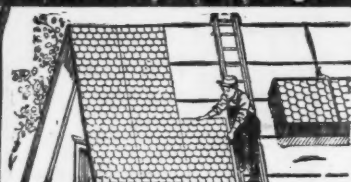
There is much yet to be learned about packing fruits and the importance of expert men as packers. I received the past fall a quart box of strawberries which were packed in a way to go safely across the continent. Each berry was packed carefully in a layer of cotton, and all so pressed into the box that there was no rattling or moving and yet there was opportunity for air to reach the berries, which is essential in the shipment of all fruit. When we learn how to ship such perishable fruit as peaches to London we may consider ourselves experts.

Wood Shingles Won't DO!

In this 20th Century AGE OF STEEL, wood shingles are fast disappearing. They cost too much; they rot out too quickly; too much trouble to put on; too apt to catch fire. That's why 100,000 men have come to put these beautiful Edwards STEEL Shingles on their buildings.

Edwards Steel Shingles never burn nor rot. Come in big clusters of 100 or more, which makes them ten times as easy to put on as wood shingles. Each Edwards STEEL Shingle is dipped in molten zinc AFTER it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. No chance for rust ever to get a foothold. And the patented Edwards Interlocking Device, which allows for expansion and contraction, gives PERMANENTLY water-tight joints.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

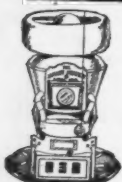


Get Prices As to prices, these STEEL Shingles are far below wood. For we sell direct from factory to user and pay the freight ourselves. Just get our latest Steel Shingle Book and Prepaid Factory Prices. Then compare. Then see if you can afford common wood shingles when you can buy genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles at these prices. Give dimensions of your roof if possible, so we can quote price on entire job. Send postal today and our Catalog and Prices will reach you by return mail.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company
804-854 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BUY YOUR FURNACE \$10 DOWN \$10 A MONTH



This No. 1 Jahant Down-
Draft Furnace (weight over
1000 lbs.) as it stands \$44.00
each, delivered east of Omaha
and north of Ohio River.

Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and excessive charges for installation. The

Jahant Furnace

with patented "Down Draft System," is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc. It delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired and saves 1-3 to 1-2 in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid, with special plans, detailed instructions, and necessary tools. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for free catalog.

THE JAHANT HEATING CO.
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Save 1/3 to 1/2 on Fuel Bills



Death to Heaves
"Guaranteed or Money Back."
Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion,
NEWTON'S \$50, \$1.00 per can.
Larger for horses.
At drugstore or sent postpaid.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TULSA, OKLA.



FARM DEPARTMENT



Some Horse Sense.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Charles A. Duncan.

The farm is an excellent place to put any horse into good condition for the market.

A good draft horse is almost like ready money. There is a steady demand for them.

Begin early to halter break the colt. Use a strong rope and a firm but gentle manner. Let a colt once break away and an insight into bad manners is established.

In the general care of the horses remember there are three important points. There must be plenty of light; overwork must be avoided; too little exercise is as bad as too much work. It is easy to go astray in these matters.

Cropping the mane and tail has long been a fad with fancy horses, but there is a doubt if it will always continue. Any

Do not let the colt rush out of the box stall pell-mell as soon as the door is opened, as it will teach him a bad habit. Any horse that leaves his stall as though going mad is a dangerous animal.

Barbed wire is going out of use somewhat and it ought to. It has no business near the horse pasture. Always have a pole on top. Cuts from the barbs are ugly wounds.

Examine the horse collars often. See that they are not too loose or they will chafe. Do not use the same collar for different horses, as it must mean some discomfort. We would not like to wear some other fellow's clothes.

The horse is a valuable asset to the farm and is deserving of the best attention that can be given. Do not trust wholly to any new hired man or the boys unless they are of kind habits and good judgement. Remember carelessness and neglect will

he can make his land more fertile than by any other system of farming.

Good orchardists say that an orchard neglected for one year, that is, without spraying or pruning and cultivation, puts it back fully three years.

Now is the time to get the fruit-baskets boxes, barrels, etc., in readiness for the fall picking season. Ladders, usually have broken rounds to be replaced, and it is a good plan to make one or two light frames to stand on, that may be easily moved about under the trees.

The horse stable should contain windows on all sides for a good circulation of air, and the stable doors should be arranged to be left open on all hot nights and at all times when the animals are feeding or resting in their stalls. The horse is always more or less heated after a day's work, and it can not rest well until it has fully cooled off.

Wireworms in Corn Fields.

Very soon sweet corn and field corn will begin to suffer from wireworm damage says, the Ledger. The corn will fail to



The above group of pictures illustrates some ardent admirers of Green's Fruit Grower. Number 1 shows the pet of the farm, "begging" for his noonday bone. Number 2 portrays grandfather, the baby and the faithful old family horse. Number 3 is the family, taken near one of the beauty spots of the old New Hampshire home. Number 4 is a sturdy young farmer lad on his way to the barnyard. Photos by Frank I. Hanson for Green's Fruit Grower.

horse surely looks better with these natural growths left intact.

It is poor judgement to allow a horse to stand on a cement floor, as most horse owners will agree. For the stable floors nothing can expel good hardwood planks.

Grain is best fed from a box or pail that can be removed as soon as the horse has finished. Do not let the feed box be used for anything else. It does not take much of an odor to spoil a horse's appetite.

There is little excuse for thrush in most cases. Supply clean bedding and not allow several inches of damp filth. Examine the feet often and keep them clean. In the hind feet it is most always caused by standing in wet decaying manure.

More farmers ought to raise colts. When proper and judicious care is given a good mare can raise a colt every year and still do good service in the harness. Do not make the mistake of breeding to anything but a standard bred stallion.

A horse cannot be properly cleaned off with old brushes that are half worn out and gummed up. New ones are too cheap to bother with. When buying do not accept a poor grade.

The pasture should have some shade to protect the mares and colts from the direct rays of the sun during the warmest weather. See that they do not lack for plenty of pure fresh water.

soon ruin the best animal.

It rests the horses to remove the harnesses and heavy collars during the noon hour. A few minutes work with a good brush will be time well spent. These little details are what keeps them in good condition.

Farm Notes.

After the raspberries are through fruiting, the old canes are taken out.

If you think the horse is becoming a back number just go into the marts and try to buy one.

Do not put off buying apple barrels. Order them several months in advance of your wants, otherwise you may not be able to get them when you want them.

The practice of removing manure from the stable directly to the field is a good one when it can be carried out.

The best way to clean up an orchard after the fruit has been picked, is to turn on the sheep. They will dispose of every windfall or apple that has been overlooked by the pickers.

With dairying, the farmer can have money coming in every week of the year, he can become rich, and at the same time

come up, and examination of the dormant hills will show the grains hollowed out, and perhaps in some instances the dark brown, hard, smooth, shining grubs will be found with heads buried in the grain.

Many remedies have been reported and thoroughly tested; but until 1910 every really thorough test resulted negatively. In the years 1908 and 1909 Prof. H. T. Fernald conducted careful tests in Massachusetts and reported that coating the seed with gas tar, as is done to protect it from crows, then dusting it in a bucket filled with a mixture of Paris green and dust until the seed assumed a greenish color, effectually protected it from injury. The wireworms did not attack the seed so treated. The entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Stations, Dr. T. J. Headlee, is this spring working on this problem and would like to have the experience of growers who can make a trial of this method.

Anyone not owning a home or farm should start right in being thrifty and make a payment on a home or little farm. If you only keep up the interest, you are making money on the constant rise in real estate values. Most fortunes have been made on the rise in real estate values. The chances in this respect are better now than they will ever be in the future.

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IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

It is a Praiseworthy Effort but Sometimes Unsuccessful. The Experience of an Editor in His Efforts to Aid People in Marrying.

I have just received a letter from a section of the wild west, not many hundred miles distant from the Pacific coast, in which the writer says, he desires the aid of the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower in securing a life partner, or in other words, a wife.

This man says he is nearly sixty years old and desires a life partner under the following terms or understanding. I copy his letter as follows:

"I am engaged in horticulture in one of the great Western fruit growing sections. I have a fine home. My orchard of 21 acres is coming into bearing this year. I need a wife who will be willing to share my home and try to make my declining years more livable. I will enter into a partnership with the proper person. I would deed to the right person, one-half interest in my home which is valued at over \$12,000. The buildings are modern.

"If you know of a lady who is interested in securing a home and a husband under these terms, give me her address or hand her this letter.

"Here are some of the conditions: The person marrying me will be credited with all the money she wishes to put into further improvements of a permanent nature, to draw six percent interest on the money she invests until my death, when she will have full possession of all my property, consisting of realty, during her life. At her death after her interest has been satisfied, one-half will go to my heirs. The balance of the estate will go to her."

"My business is horticulture, in which profession I stand high. I am a temperate man, do not gamble, am saving and careful in business. My disposition is a little inclined to be uncommunicative when things go wrong. In the main I am cheerful and have a hopeful disposition. I will not give up to failure once I start in any enterprise. I love a home and enjoy the beauty of flowers and other natural objects. I love my horses, cows, cats and dogs, thus all my stock are pets. I want a companion who can love in return for love and who is interested in and capable of managing a home. My complexion is brunette. I am getting a little gray. I am sound and healthy. My habits are simple and plain. I would make the right woman happy. I can give the best of reference."

The writer of the above letter does not state whether he is a bachelor or a widower. I should guess that he was a bachelor.

Further Consideration of the Latest Bachelor's Appeal for Help.

In reviewing the letter at the beginning of this discussion of the Western man who desires my aid in securing a wife for him, I will say that the letter leads me to suspect that he looks upon marriage as something of a business proposition. He informs me that he will give the woman who marries him one-half interest in his real estate valued at \$12,000. Further, he states how the proposed wife may invest her money in improving this estate and how the property would be divided at his death.

To a certain degree such statements of business affairs in connection with marriage are desirable and essential, and yet it is such business affairs as these brought into effect in considering marriage which take away from marriage the essential romance which should be connected with it. Herein lies the danger of entanglement when people of mature years who have accumulated some wealth are thinking of joining forces for life.

When John and Jane, aged 25 and 20, are married, there is apt to be little to do in the way of arranging their business affairs for the reason that neither John nor Jane has much property to worry about. But when the widower of fifty and the mature woman of forty come to consider marriage, both being possessed of some wealth, there are complications which often lead to disagreement and to the feeling that one party or the other or both are not being treated justly.

Supposing that the widower is possessed of \$100,000 and he is about to marry a widow lady also having \$100,000. The first question to arise is, shall the husband meet all the expenses of the home, supplying the house, the furniture, paying the servants, buying provisions, and supplying clothing, from his own estate? Should the wife pay a portion of the expenses of living? Should she buy her clothing, should she pay her own traveling expenses? Why should the wife pay any

portion of the bills of housekeeping, of dressing and of traveling, since the husband is abundantly able to meet these demands? On the other hand, why should not the wife, having as much property as the husband, bear her portion of the expense of living?

These are complicated questions difficult to answer. Therefore I will claim that it would be far safer for the bachelor to marry a poor woman without a dollar of her own. Then there would be no chance for argument as to which should furnish the money for the maintenance of the home and other expenses of living.

In order to adjust the business affairs between this widower and his proposed wife a lawyer would have to be employed. Everything should be in writing and should be clearly defined. Such an affair as this with a lawyer attempting to harmonize the views between the bride and groom would certainly be far from romantic and would cast a chill over the ardor of either party, assuming that they were possessed of ordinary sensitiveness and decency.

But even supposing that the lawyer did adjust the arrangement satisfactory to both parties and had the papers made out properly and signed by both the bachelor and the proposed wife, the terms might be evaded technically, and it would hardly require a prophet to see that this contract and this dragging of business into the affair would be a serious drawback and menace to future harmony and welfare.

Notwithstanding my remarks as above, I will add that there are exceptions to all rules or tendencies. That is shown by the fact that I know of an instance where a worthy widow lady, having property to the value of \$100,000, has married a widower who has property of nearly the same value. So far as I know this couple live happily together. Just how they arrange to meet expenses I am not informed. I cannot for a moment think that the husband meets all the expenses of his wife as he would if she were a poor woman, but possibly he does.

There are instances in New York City where daughters of multi-millionaires, who have inherited \$10,000,000 or more, have married physicians or teachers having limited salaries and no accumulated wealth. The position of such a husband must be humiliating, for it would not be possible for him to support his wife in the way in which she has been accustomed to live. To a certain extent he must ever expect to remain a sort of a hanger on, and yet so far as I know, many of these people get along very well together.

The Kounsel Ov Dokters.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

Thar wuz wun Piker livin in Dosem who had ben sik quite er act and hed employd sevrl diffrent dokters but didnt get wel. Finuly the last wun he employd wanted er kounsel ov dokters kalled tu see if thay kud determin what aild him. Thay gathered wun day in Piker's home an askt him tu tel em how he felt.

"Wall, the sick man sed, 'Sumtims I feel purty lazy an dont want tu do enything. Sumtims I feel like workin and kud saw er stik ov wood if I tried. Sumtims I havnt eny appetite and then ergan I kud eater raw dog, if he waz unly kood. Sumtims I'm ol on fire inside an sumtims on the outside. I hever lot ov disagreebul feelins evry now an then, an I gues I'm az bad az I feel. That iz ol."

"Wal, gentulmen, yu hev herd hiz statumunt," sed hiz family Phizishun. "Now in yure opinyun what iz the matur with him? We wil begin with yu, Old Dokter Alopeth. Please tel us what yu think."

First Phizishun. "I think," replied Dokter Alopeth, thet hiz livur hez elongated tu such an xtent thet it presses on the uper kolon, so thet it duzt do its ofis wurk. The kaws ov this elongashun iz thet the bile, insted ov flowin intu hiz inards an lubricatin them, hez run down intu the lower lobe ov the livur an kawsd it tu grow, sumthin like water runin down an icesikel an freezin on."

Family Phizishun: "What wud you giv him?"

First Phizishun: "I woud giv him three big blu pils on retirin an thre tabulspoons ov karlsbad salts dissolved in warm water on rizin. Then I wud take bout er quart ov blud from him, an then bild him up with quik blud produsin foods, such as beets, biled kabage, turnips, an pork and tatars."

Family Phizishun: "Wel now, Yung Dokter Alopeth, we wud like your opinyun."

Second Phizishun: "Wel, its mi opinyun," sed Yung Dokter Alopeth, "thet he hez apenderetus. I've no doubt but hiz apendix iz az larg az er sled stake an kontains sevrl quarts ov grape an uther frute seeds. An apendix in this kondishun wud kaws him tu hev ol the bad feelins an simptoms ov which he hez told us. The pizen generated bi thoz sevrl quarts ov deokayin frute seeds wud permeate hiz sistem an keep him in hiz prezant sad kondishun."

Family Phizishun: "What wud yu do for him?"

Second Phizishun: "I wud purform an operashun an remov the apendix. Thet iz the unly thing tu du in such kases. I think he wud gladly pay me mi fee ov \$150.00 when he saw what an awful apendix he hed. Then I wud bild him up bi feedin him kookiz, kustard pi an frosted kake."

Family Phizishun: "Dokter Litul Pill, pleze tel us what yu think ales him."

Third Phizishun: "I think," replied Litul Pill, "thet he hez er larg fibroid tumer in the lower end ov hiz kolon. Its natural fur sediment in watur tu setul tu the botum, an so it iz fur pizens in the humun sistem. These pizens hev ben akumulatin thar fur sevrl yeers an formin litul fibres which hev bekum er larg fibroid tumer. This iz pizenin hiz sistem and kawsin ol hiz bad feelins."

Family Phizishun: "What wud yu do fur him?"

Third Phizishun: "I wud dissolve wun half pound ov epsum salts in er pint ov watur an hev him take er teaspoon evry half hour. Then I wud hev him take wun suxyeth ov er grain ov striknine evry hour. The first wud kleen out hiz sistem, and the last wud kill the pizens in it. In order tu put nu life an vigor intu him I wud hev him eat unly two meals er day. These shud each knosist ov unly er thin slise ov bred tasted an eaten kleeer. I wud put er quart each ov milk and watur in er ketel on the stove whar twud keep hot, an hev him take er swaler evry fiv minits."

Family Phizishun: "Now, Dokter Pepper, it iz yur turn. What du yu think ales him?"

Fourth Phizishun: "I think," sed Dokter Pepper, "its er kleeer kase ov enlarged spleen. I've ben watchin him an he looks blamed spleeny, an no doubt he feels that way. The fakt iz he hez felt spleeny mor or les fur sevrl yeers, an thet hez kawsd hiz spleen tu grow til now its az large agan as an ox kart tung, an it krouds hiz stomuk an heart so thay kant perform their propur funkshuns."

Family Phizishun: "What wud yu do for him?"

Fourth Phizishun: "I wud put er hot mustard poltis on hiz side ovur hiz spleen an renew it evry hour. I wud hev him take six dandyliun pils evry uther nite an drink er pint ov hot peper tea befor each meal. I wud feed him on fride pork an jonny kake, brown bred an buter, an uther substanshiuls."

Family Phizishun: "Wel, Dokter Erbs, yure the last wun. What do yu think iz the matur with him?"

Fifth Phizishun: "I think," sed Dokter Erbs, "thet mi kolleagues ar ol rong. Its worms an nuthin but worms thet ails him. He's ful ov worms from hiz stomuk tu hiz rektum, and thay ar from haf an inch tu haf er rod long. Thay ar devourin the food, the bile, and the kyle an uther things thet wud nourish him. Thay multopli most az fast as tent katurpilurs on the trees, an its er wunder hes alive an abul tu sit up."

Family Phizishun: "What wud yu do for him?"

Fifth Phizishun: "I wud get er force pump an pump into him two to four quarts ov warm soap suds. This wud kleen out the lower bowles. Then I wud hev him take er pint ov strong pink an senna tea on retiern an anuther on rizen. Tu bild him up I wud feed him on nice jusy mushrooms, dandyliun greens, per-tater soup without eny meat, an hev him drink hot katnip tea with hiz meals."

His Own Phizishun: "Wel, gentulmen, we hev herd yure elaborate an lerned views ov the pashunt's ailments an what tu do for him, an now it wil be mi duty tu thank yu. The pashunt will pay yu yure fees ov en dolurs each."

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny.—Anon.

He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.—Revelation xxi, 7.

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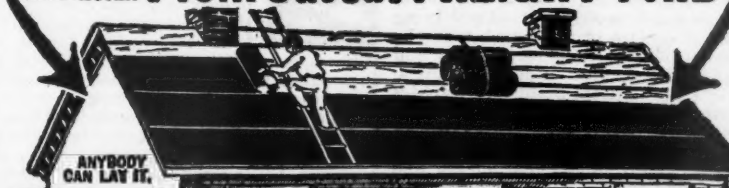
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WOMAN'S Department

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables

From N. C. Department of Agriculture

Directions For Cooking in Glass Jars. The following directions for canning apply only to pint-size jars. If quart jars are used, increase the time of boiling, making it one and one-half times that given for pints.



APPLES.

Acid varieties are best for canning. Select firm, well-ripened fruit. Peel and quarter, being careful to cut out all the core and all bruised or decayed specks. Pack firmly in jars and fill entirely full with fresh water. Use new rubbers, put tops on and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will



bring water up about an inch or two on the outside of the jars. Put on cover, place on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling fifteen minutes. At the end of this time remove jars and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place in vessel as on first day and boil twenty-five minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and cook on third day as directed for second day.

BLACKBERRIES.

Fruit should be ripe, but firm. Carefully remove all stems, leaves, trash, soft and imperfect berries. See that all fruit is clean. Pack firmly without mashing. Fill jars almost full and add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, then fill jars entirely full with fresh water. Use new rubbers, put tops on and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring water up an inch or two on outside of jars. Put on cover, place on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling five minutes. Remove and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day place in vessel as on first day and boil ten minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.



CHERRIES.

CHERRIES may be canned whole or seeded. Select sound, ripe fruit, remove all stems and trash. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full and add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, then fill jars entirely full with fresh, cold water. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of jars, cover, place on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place in vessel as on first day and boil twenty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

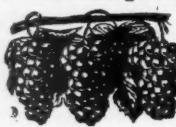
FIGS.

Select firm, well ripened, freshly gathered fruit. Weigh, put in clean sack or wire basket, and boil five minutes. Drain fruit out and put in pans or granite kettles, a layer of figs and a layer of granulated sugar, using about one-half their weight of sugar. Let them stay in the sugar about seven hours or overnight, then heat. When all sugar is dissolved, pack fruit

firmly in jars, using syrup to fill jars entirely full. Put on new rubbers, set tops in position, and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with water of about the same temperature as the jars, to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of the jars and bring to the boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place in vessel as on first day and boil twenty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

GRAPES.

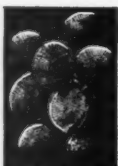
Use firm, ripe fruit. Pick from stem, remove all trash, imperfect and soft fruit, and pack firmly. Fill jars full of fruit and add enough water to entirely fill jars.



Use new rubbers, put tops on and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of jars, cover, place on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place in vessel as on first day, and boil twenty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

HUCKLEBERRIES.

Wash fruit in cold water. Pick out all stems, trash, small, imperfect and soft berries. Pack firmly without mashing fruit. Fill jars full and add enough cold water to entirely fill. Put on new rubbers, set tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of jars, cover, place on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil fifteen minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.



PLUMS.

Select firm, ripe fruit. Wash in clean, cold water. Remove stems and any trash. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full and add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, then fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on outside of jars, cover, set on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let them stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil twenty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

PEACHES.

Use firm, solid fruit, not too ripe. Peel, cut in halves and remove pits, unless fruit is to be canned whole. Pack firmly as soon as possible. Fill jars almost full and add eight level tablespoons (about four

ounces) of granulated sugar, for a heavy syrup, and fill entirely full with cold water. Put new rubbers in place, set tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring water up two or



three inches on the outside of jars, cover, put on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars and let them stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil twenty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day. If medium syrup be preferred, use six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar, and cook as directed. Small peaches and pieces not put in the jars of fancy fruit may be canned in light syrup and used for making pies. The fruit is prepared and cooked as directed, using four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar.

PEARS.

Fruit should be ripe, but not soft. Peel, cut in halves or quarter, cut out all core, bruised and decayed specks. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full, add six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on



the outside of jars, cover, place on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling fifteen minutes. Remove jars and let them stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil twenty-five minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

QUINCES.

Pare and quarter the fruit. Cut out all core, bruised and decayed specks and drop pieces in cold water until ready to pack in jars. Pack firmly. Fill jars almost full, add eight level tablespoons (about four ounces) of granulated sugar and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Put on new rubbers, set tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of jars, cover, place on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight and continue boiling twenty minutes. Remove jars and let them stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as directed on first day, and boil thirty minutes. Remove, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

RHUBARB.

Select stalks ready for use, wash clean and cut in pieces one to one and one-half inches long. Pack firmly. While filling jars add six level tablespoons (about three ounces) of granulated sugar. Fill jars full and add fresh, cold water to fill jars entirely full. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up an inch or two on the outside of the jars, cover, place on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil ten minutes, seal tight, continue boiling ten minutes. Remove jars from vessel, set aside for twenty-four hours. On second day, place in vessel as directed on first day, and boil twenty minutes. Remove jars, set aside for twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

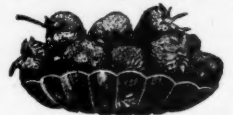
RASPBERRIES.

Handle fruit lightly. Select firm, ripe, well-colored berries. Remove all stems, leaves, trash, imperfect and soft fruit. Pack firmly, being careful not to mash berries. Fill jars almost full, add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full

with fresh, cold water. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring the water up two or three inches on the outside of jars, cover, put on stove and bring to boiling point. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling five minutes. Remove jars and set aside for twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as on first day, and boil ten minutes. Remove jars, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

STRAWBERRIES.

Select well-colored, firm fruit, free from sand or grit. Pick out all soft and imperfect fruit, caps, stems, and trash. Pack



firmly, but do not mash fruit. Fill jars almost full, add four level tablespoons (about two ounces) of granulated sugar, and fill entirely full with clean, cold water. Use new rubbers, put tops in position and place jars in cooking vessel. Fill vessel with cold water to a depth that will bring water up an inch or two on outside of jars, cover, put on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil five minutes, seal tight and continue boiling five minutes. Remove jars, and let them stand twenty-four hours. On second day, place jars in vessel as directed on first day, and boil ten minutes. Remove jars, let stand twenty-four hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

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Be just and fear not; Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's.—William Shakespeare. King Henry VIII, Act iii, Scene 2.

Green's Fruit Grower Co.:—I received the first copy February first and like it very much. It is the best journal I ever received. Wish it would come twice a month.—Mr. J. H. Snyder, Dauphin, Pennsylvania.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Now housewives bake the berry cake And serve it when we dine. Shaped like a brick, 'tis wide and thick And it looks very fine.

We well may term its layers firm A picture of delight; And on its top the sugar crop Is powdery and white.

We should approve the merits of This compound that we view. Not deem the cake a whitened fake Because of berries few.

Sanitary Pantry Shelves.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Adelinde Klose.

A housewife with children certainly has her trouble to keep the pantry shelves clean and sanitary. In many families it's the regular Friday work to place clean newspapers on the kitchen closet shelves, and by the middle of the following week the paper is torn, soiled, and so forth. A good and sanitary way to avoid this extra labor and also to keep the pantry shelves looking better, is to paint the whole inside with two coats of white paint, let it dry well and then give the top and front of every shelf a coat of white enamel. This will dry as hard as a bone and can be cleaned as easily as a table oilcloth.

The same thing should be done with the inside of a zinc lined icebox. First clean the zinc with a rag soaked in coal oil, so as to get the grease off, wash it in strong soap water and then paint it. You will never regret the expense. One-half gallon of white paint and one pint of enamel will do for a good sized closet and ice box and last one year, when a new coat of enamel should be put on. If you prefer you can tint enamel pale blue or pink, but I always found white the nicest.

More About Women in Business.

Mr. C. A. Green:—We have taken the fruit grower for a year. Although we live in a college town and do not make our living by tilling the soil, we were both raised on a farm and enjoy your magazine for the good sound reading there is in it. I think you have the best magazine on farming and fruit raising I ever read.

In your last Fruit Grower I read a piece from your pen that I could not endorse, the one entitled, "Should Women Know More About Business?" It seems to me you take the view that because a woman has only a few legal transactions in a lifetime and it is impossible for her to know all the facts about legal matters, that she should avoid all business transactions even though she has no one with her interest at heart to do for her. You seem to forget that many men in business who have estates to settle have little book-learning and are as ignorant of legal matters as are the women. I believe more women should know about business affairs and how to manage them in case of the death of husband or father. It is assumed that the husband and sons will protect the interests of the wife and mother through life and do all the business for her. Do they always do it? No, this is a selfish age. If woman does not look out for her own interests, they are not looked after, unless some one sees a chance to get her property away from her.

To illustrate, I received a small sum of money from my parents, which my husband used in his business. During my first years of married life I paid little attention to it except to take good care of the papers. After a few financial losses, burning out once, I began to take a hand myself. My husband mortgaged the property to come to town and gave me my rightful portion. I bought a lot in my own name for \$315. In two years we were offered \$600 for the lot. My husband borrowed money and put a house on it, which is now our home. We expect to receive our life insurance soon and pay off the debt. Had it not been for this we would not have had the slightest chance of ever owning a home.

The only way I see that I could have done better for my interest is to have sold the lot for \$600, and put the money in a first mortgage, as it would have been my husband's duty to have kept up a home. I did not do so at the right moment and that chance is gone.

Now if I had not got up, took a hand in, and planned for myself, who would have? My husband is a hard working man and as good in every way as the average working man. I tell you, Mr. Green, the wiser women get in business matters the better for all concerned. It is ignorance and injustice that is causing so much unrest in the world today. If all men, whether Christians or not, would remember our Saviour's attitude toward women, this would be a better world. The last thing He did on earth was to request John to take care of His mother.

I am not used to writing to strangers, but I wanted to say something to help the woman's side of this. I do not know but I have broken all the rules of the decalogue by writing to the Editor of a live

paper, but I would like to hear more on this subject as it is of interest to all women.—Margaret Smith, Pa.

Note by C. A. Green: I think the above writer is mistaken in assuming that in my editorial I suggested that women should not attempt to qualify or become informed about business affairs. My thought is that it would be a desirable achievement for women to know more about business, but that women, having fewer opportunities to learn about the many complications of business, should realize that they are not generally well qualified to manage business affairs and thus avoid serious mistakes.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic.

A poor excuse is better than none, and many an old maid regards a husband as a poor excuse.

Don't poke fun at a girl. The first thing you know she will get even by marrying you.

A pessimist is a man who would rather be right than be happy.

It doesn't pay to go entirely on the theory that it's the unexpected that always happens.

Many a woman spends all her life wondering how she will have her halo trimmed when she gets to heaven.

The man who can truthfully say that he has never been jealous has never been in love.

Virtue is its own reward, but even an angel may blow his own horn.

Many a man is so afraid of being hurt that he hesitates to put his best foot forward for fear of stubbing his toe.

Some people look almost as pleasant when they are going to the photographer's as when they are going to the dentist's.

Those who neglect to make hay while the sun shines can be depended upon to make trouble when it rains.

It takes the average man all his life to get acquainted with his conscience.

Is it because she has no pocket that a girl wears her heart on her sleeve?—N. Y. Times.

Flowers for the Busy Woman.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I know a little woman and who she is, I'll tell you by and by. She sweeps and she scrubs; she sews and patches; she cooks and milks; washes and irons all for 8 children and still this little woman grows wonderful flowers. Quite true, the older children are big enough to help her now and they are good help too.

She loves her flowers dearly and she has taught the children to love them and help her with them—even the little tots. Where a chicken wire fence divides the vegetable garden from the yard, she planted a hedge of shrubs to hide the ugly fence. I know it must be 80 feet long. In this row of shrubs she has flowers from early March 'til late September; and bright berries all winter.

She has Altheas, Spireas, Lilacs, Forsythias, red and white Pyrus Jap, Deutrias, white and pink Weigelas, sweet-scented Syringas, (Philadelphus Coronarius) Euonymus or Burning Bush, and Hydrangea Paniculata. The boy prunes this hedge and keeps the spreading ones dug back for her.

Then in front of this hedge is a border of hardy perennials—that is her joy and pride. From early spring until late fall there are loads of bloom—always something blooming. Peonies, old-fashioned red, pink and white and one or two new ones just added. Irises are her special hobby—Japanese Irises (I counted ten different colors German, Spanish, English, Siberian and Pumila, a dwarf kind that blooms very early in the spring. There are Day Lilies, Plantain Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Madonna Lilies and Lily of the valley.

She has a dozen different colors of hardy Chrysanthemums; just as many colors of Perennial Phlox and a good many colors of Columbine. She has the single-fringed Hollyhocks in a good many colors. They are harder than the double ones.

A big bunch of Bleeding Heart had a partly shaded spot; also some ferns and wild flowers from the woods. Planted at intervals between the hardy Perennial plants she had the different varieties of Hardy Narcissus (these bloomed and were gone before the other plants required the room) and I made her heart glad with a present of several dozen Gladiolus bulbs to plant in where the early plants died down. She sets in plants of Scarlet Sage too where early things had been and so keeps up the display until frost. Hardy pinks, Sweet Williams, and Fox-gloves

she said she had to plant inside the vegetable garden because the chickens picked them so.

She had a beautiful bed of California violets, but she had to keep a big wheat sieve over them in early spring to keep off the chickens.

How do you suppose she kept the chickens from scratching and wallowing her flowers out of the ground? Why she laid 3 or 4 rocks around each plant. These keep the ground moist and the grass down and the chickens out. The stones do not show much after the plants are up and they did not look near so ugly as great holes wallowed out would have done. On the inside of the vegetable garden along this chicken wire fence, this little woman had her row of dahlias. The branches grew into the wire and it held them upright. There were over fifty varieties, Cactus, Decooulises and shows and they were beauties too. How they did bloom. I counted 66 blossoms on one stalk and didn't count buds or withered blossoms either.

In the awful dry spell she said she had the boys throw a mulch of manure and litter around the stalks and they bloomed right on and did not suffer much.

These things did not take much time, or add much to her work and they brightened her life a thousand fold. You women who have "the blues" go and do likewise.—Mrs. H. A. Tate.

Dear Parents, would you like to have your children develop noble characters, clean thoughts and elevated minds? Then rear them in the fear of God, respect toward law and government and strict obedience toward yourselves. Too many of you are sadly neglecting your sacred duties in this respect.

In case you must spend the greater share of your time and money in a saloon or pool room, wouldn't it be a good idea to buy a saloon or pool hall of your own, in place of buying them for the other fellow.

Marrying for Money.

This is what a man gets for marrying a woman with money: Maicom D. of San Francisco married Miss Jennie a California heiress worth \$100,000,000. After the marriage ceremony, the bride went to her apartments, took off her wedding dress, and appeared in her going away gown, ready for a honeymoon trip. She had with her \$60,000 worth of dogs. The groom said: "Dearie, surely you do not expect to take all those dogs along with us." The rich bride's head went up, her eyes flashed and her lips curled with scorn as she said: "I'd like to know whose money pays for this trip?" The dogs went along.—Field and Farm.

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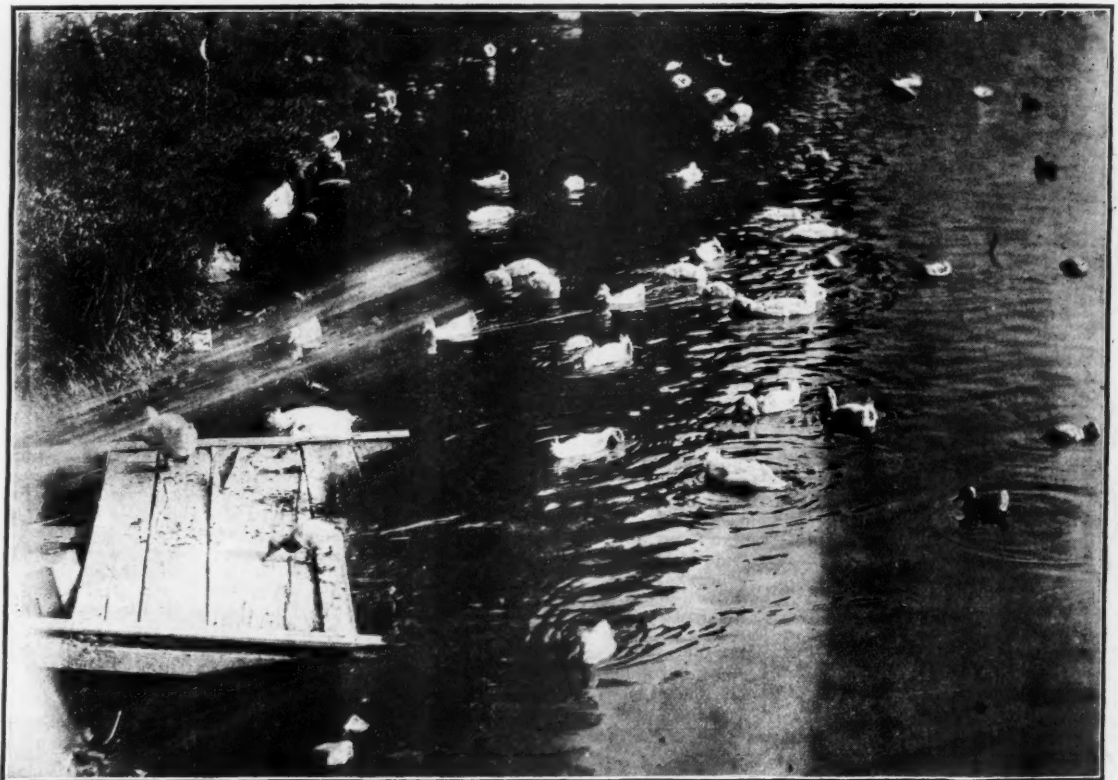
Big Egg Record:—Green's Fruit Grower: In answer to your subscriber Mr. R. R. Lawson's (of New York) big Egg Record, I beg to say, I have 25 single-comb White Leghorn's, hatched May 26, 1912, started to lay November 7, 1912. During the month of December, 1912, 401 eggs; January, 1913, 474 eggs; February, 1913, 471 eggs. Total 1,346 eggs for the three months and up to May 26, 1913, when they were one year old, total number eggs 3,042.—W. H. Murphy, Illinois.

A Hen's Endurance:—I once banked up with earth where the walls should be beneath the grainery floor. This banking up was done in November. When I opened an entrance into this basement, a hen ran out and dashed away at full speed to the brook for water. Unknown to me, this hen had been confined in the prison

total of 826 eggs from 18 pullets eight months and six days old. Can you beat it?—F. O. Brown, N. Y.

Editor's Note: Mr. Brown is a passenger conductor on the Boston & Maine R. R., and attends to his poultry between trips.

A Rhode Island Red Fancier, Mr. P. C. St. Croix, puts his spare hours in the care and development of his admirable flock of Rhode Island Reds, he calls his place "The Rhode Island Red Avenue" and has already achieved a reputation as a prize winner and breeder. He claims the Rhode Island Reds to be the most popular breed, as indicated by the fact that they make the largest class in almost every show, and that they are not only a bird fancier's breed but compete with the best for practical results on egg farms and wher-



THE DUCK POND.

house for about six months without water or food so far as I know. It is possible that some grain dropped down from the bins above, but not much. I do not see where she could get any water, except from dew drops on grass near by. This teaches that the hen has great endurance.—C. A. Green.

Big Egg Report:—Mr. C. A. Green, Editor: Yours received in regard to a story about my chicks. I am not much of a writer, but will give you the facts. I delayed my writing because I wanted the January record.

I have 18 single comb Rhode Island Reds hatched May 25, 1912. Five of them came from Mr. St. Croix, the other thirteen I got of Park & Pollard Co., day old chicks, hatched May 25th.

I gave them an abundance of lettuce and cabbage leaves, sunflower leaves and anything I could get for green feed; and also kept dry mash where they could always get all they wanted of it, from the time they were 10 days old. They have had plenty of grit, oyster shells and charcoal, oats, wheat and scratch feed. During the time they have been shut up (since the first frost in October) I have fed them cabbage, sprouted oats, potatoes and beets. Since December 1st, they have had warm water every morning and have always had plenty of litter to scratch in.

Now, they were hatched the 25th of May. We got the first egg, November 1, 1912. They gave us 133 eggs in November, 369 in December, and 324 in January, making a

ever broilers are produced. Mr. St. Croix believes that if Rhode Island Reds had been properly colonized at the Isthmus, they could have dug the Panama Canal in a single winter, based on their strength and great diligence.

Egg Record:—Green's Fruit Grower: Regarding "Big Egg Record" of Mr. Lawsons' in May number of the Fruit Grower, it appears that the egg production of his Rhode Island Red Pullets averaged 28 per cent. in December, 48 per cent. in January, and 68 per cent. in February. This is a high percentage for February, but not for other months. My pen of 13 White Leghorn pullets averaged 57 per cent. in December, 59 per cent. in January, 63 per cent. in February, 77 per cent. in March, and 76 per cent. in April. Many days in late months they have laid 13 eggs. Having been bred to lay eggs of large size and uniform shape, the eggs averaged to weigh 24 ounces to the dozen in December and now weigh 26 ounces. They have not been forced, but have been fed a little mustard in dry mash during winter; otherwise have been fed, according to Cornell formula. This record of my birds beat any pen in the Starrs laying contest. Can you find anyone who has beaten my record?—P. T. Sykes, New York.

Wash out and thoroughly scald the drinking-vessels and feed-troughs once in a while. Disease-germs often lurk in these places.

Poultry Scraps.

The biggest hen is not the business hen.

It is estimated that five chickens will yield a pound of feathers.

Feed plenty of charcoal, as it is one of the best things for keeping the poultry healthy.

A combination of the heat with lice pests is enough to cause fowls not to do well.

It is the abuse and not the use of corn that condemns it as a poultry food.

Commence to gather dry road dust and put away in barrels in a dry place for next winter's use.

About the best remedy for scaly legs, which is the work of parasites, is an application of melted lard and sulphur once a week.

Lice multiply rapidly in hot weather if nothing is done to check them. The dusting will help greatly. Spade up a spot in a shady corner and watch the hens enjoy themselves.

Experiments have proved that a hen in good condition will eat, on an average three ounces of mash in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at night.

The hens that moult early will be the best winter layers, and their feed should be of that kind which makes good the loss they sustain in losing their feathers.

There is a good market for all kinds of feathers. Pick fowls dry and sort feathers the coarse from the fine. They can easily be preserved until enough are collected to take to market.

An apple orchard makes a splendid run for poultry. It furnishes shade and protection, and the fowls can always find green food and insects among the trees. The poultry is also a great benefit to the orchard, because of their destroying the insects, most of which are harmful to the fruit.

Full exposure to the hot sun will sometimes cause heat prostration among heavy thickly feathered breeds. And the owner is likely to think it is cholera and his fowls.

Be sure there is enough cool air enters the chicken house at night. Tightly closed coops or houses in hot weather are disease breeders. Screen wire costs so little, and when it is used over openings we never worry about varmints.

Test of Eggs.

It is asserted that a freshly laid egg placed in water will sink to the bottom; one day old will sink nearly to the bottom; two days old about half-way up; three days old will float not quite to the top; four days old just touch the top; five and six days rise a little above the top, rising a little higher as it daily grows older.

Lime the Poultry Runs.

We lime the soil upon which the stock range because caustic lime is discouraging to disease germs, says Connecticut Farmer. A heavy application of air slacked lime once every two or three years is a splendid preventive if soils become fouled with disease germs and other harmful agencies. We recommend air slacked lime in preference to lump freshly burned lime—and ground limestone, because the lump lime does not spread evenly and the ground limestone lacks the caustic properties so much desired. While it is mean stuff to handle, especially on a windy day, it is the only safe agency we know of to purify the soil upon which poultry have been yarded for several years. We recommend that it be applied in advance of a rain, and the birds kept away from it until the rain has had a chance to dissolve it. We are not prepared to say that the eating of it before being rained upon would cause any injury or discomfort to the hens, but judging from the rawness of our hands and the way our eyes smart this very minute, we are very thankful that none of it was taken internally.

Evidence has been discovered that the common fowl was present in Babylonia in the fifth century B. C.; that it was introduced into Egypt about 4,600 B. C.; to the Mediterranean countries—from Mesopotamia at some unknown but very early date; and to India by a race from the northwest, known as Dravidians, at an unknown date. No evidence has been found that the fowl originated in India, but the species is now as numerous there as in many other parts of the world.

How Summer Eggs Spoil.

Most people believe that an egg must be set under a hen, or put in an incubator before it will start to hatch, says Am. Cultivator. Eggs will start to hatch at less than 90° of heat. Many eggs are submitted to this or higher temperatures for several hours if not days, before reaching the consuming public. When the germ inside the egg commences to develop, the edible qualities of the eggs are lessened, or the egg goes of flavor. Eggs may be kept at an incubating temperature for a day, when the chicks will start growing, next day the temperature may be so low that the chick is killed, and from that point decomposition begins, possibly, slowly, but, nevertheless, the egg is gradually going bad.

There are almost innumerable ways in which eggs may start hatching during the summer, such as forgetting to gather the eggs daily, and leaving some under broody hens overnight, leaving them exposed to the sun or in warm rooms, stores, cars, etc., or in the kitchen cupboards.

No one can guarantee eggs to their customers during warm weather unless the males are removed from the flock. Unfertilized eggs are essential.

Novel Remedy for Moles.

Mr. Charles Doll of Long Island, N. Y., says that in his neighborhood they are getting rid of moles by planting the castor oil bean. It would appear that the moles do not feel friendly toward this plant. I have no experience with this remedy myself.—Editor.

The Care of the Egg on the Farm.

The tests of U. S. Dept., emphasized the fact that infertile eggs keep better than fertile. One third of the annual loss in eggs is due to "blood rings." A blood ring is caused by the development and subsequent death of the embryo of a fertile egg subject to heat. No embryo can develop in an infertile egg, no matter how long it may be subjected to heat. Unless cooled at once and kept cool, a fertile egg will spoil in hot weather almost as quickly as raw milk.

Some of the loss due to "rots" and "spots" is caused by contamination in the nest and is largely, if not entirely, preventable.

Among the results of the tests it was found that:

Eggs kept in the cyclone cave proved much better in quality than those kept under other conditions;

Taking the season as a whole, an unheated room in a dwelling is not conducive to good quality in eggs.

During the hot summer months the conditions surrounding the weed nest, the nest in the straw stack, or under the corn crib, and the stolen nest, as well as the keeping of eggs in the house, favor the production of spots, blood rings, and rots.

Infertile eggs, regardless of where they may be kept, are much more resistant to deterioration than fertile.

Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm. The basic factors responsible for this condition are haphazard methods of poultry management on the farm.

The results of all the experimental work point to the fact that the production of the infertile egg is the greatest asset

in the attempt to produce high-quality market eggs during hot weather.

To assure a high quality of product and prevent in a large measure the loss now experienced in the value of the country's egg production, producers are urged to observe the following five simple rules:

- (1) Give the hens clean nests.
- (2) Gather eggs at least once daily.
- (3) Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
- (4) Market eggs at least twice a week.
- (5) Kill or sell all mature male birds as soon as the hatching season closes.

The Master Man.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Calvin Forbes, Mich.

There seems to be a growing tendency among business men to throw off the cares of a "strenuous life" and settle back to rest, and peace of mind, if not of body. Boys grow up on the farm, and are dazed by the glitter of what seems to them to be success—and with that, happiness; they leave their homes to grasp the shining prize, and ninety six out of every hundred fail. What percentage of business men, if we could reach the honest conviction of their hearts, would be glad to throw off the yoke of anxiety and settle back to nature on a little piece of land, where they could feel free to breathe the air of peace and plenty.

No doubt the farmer often looks upon the business man with envy, he sees him in seeming leisure, wearing good clothes, and watches him write his check on the bank for whatever he seems to desire, but little does he know of the anxious days that he spends in watching the door of his store hoping to see the purchaser that never comes. He thinks of the notes that are soon coming due, and opens his mail only to read of drafts that will be made if the bills are not paid.

It is these anxious hours that make the hair turn gray and bring the marks of age to the brow, and it is little wonder that he sighs for the days when he can let these burdens slip from his shoulders, and live the simple life and be free.

To be honest now, what is the greatest attainment to be sought in life? Is it to be rich? How few attain it! Is it to be great? What makes one man greater than another? Is it his ability to buy goods for less, and sell for more than they are worth? Or to hire labor for a pittance and profit by the suffering and privation of another? This seems to be the standard by which men are judged, and yet it is not right. He who contributes most to the happiness of his fellow beings be he rich or poor, by act or deed, is the greatest benefactor.

How few think of the words, "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The pursuit of happiness is the one grand object of life. The man or woman whose heart does not beat quicker at the opportunity to lessen the burdens of his, or her fellow beings, is not fulfilling that object. It is sad to see a man striving for business success, day by day making an honest effort to gain the goal, working against obstacles, finally to be buried in the avalanche of misfortune, crushing body and soul beneath the inevitable debris of his too frail built superstructure.

For many, "back to the soil" offers a grand relief. If contentment and peace of mind is the object of this short space of life, the soil is holding out the greatest prize ever won. Go out in the morning and meet the sun as it rises to usher in a clean new day. Prune and spray the old trees and bring them back to new life; prepare the soil and plant the things that by proper care will reward your efforts; watch the exquisite color and fragrance of the flowers; search the blades of grass, the flowers, and the very stars for your sermons; come for your dinner tanned to a lovely brown and you will forget your business indigestion, and enjoy the blessings that come from honest willing toil. It is a joy to see new life come into manifestation. Plant your garden and you will go out every day to watch the tiny plants as they prick through the warm damp soil. New life? Did you ever watch an incubator and see a hundred lives ushered in in a single day? Things of beauty and real life, possessing all of the five senses they return your admiring glances, they hear your caressing voice, they feel your gentle touch, and soon learn to look to you for every needed care, which you so willingly bestow.

It does look strange to see the masses of beings huddling together in cities, hustling to and fro, trying to make a living off from each other when there are millions of acres of productive land in the United States to be had for the asking. When will the thousands who are seeking for work in the cities, men who congregate in the saloons, and line the streets, see that the soil offers work, and good homes to all. First the thought, then the deed.

Make up your mind, then act. Build your own little city; be your own employer, and rejoice in the day of your own emancipation.

Hannes Traub's Notes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower

We are brought into this world to be good, therefore, the only way to judge the successfulness of any person, is according to the amount of happiness and goodness, he or she is the cause of.

Young man, do you think that the hustle and bustle of big or little cities is the only thing that will bring success and happiness? There are a hundred fortunes made on the farm to every one made in the city and the most of our men of affairs come from the farm. Do a little thinking of your own.

Remember the story of the good fish that are still in the lake. If you are successful feel proud, but don't get the big head. Bigheadedness is the largest stumbling block between the low and high degrees of success.

It is natural for a woman to look up to a man and many a dissatisfied wife would find it very gratifying, if she would try acting natural and live strictly up to the "love, honor and obey" clause.

Dear People, Ever since Adam and Eve ate of the forbidden fruit, we all know what is good and evil. Listen to your conscience.

An automobile speed-fiend, or any other kind of speed-fiend, is a lunatic at large and may be taken home most any time.

Money alone seldom brings happiness. Real happiness is the result of right living, clean thinking and being constantly occupied with some honorable pursuit.

All people of indoor occupations, should invest in health and happiness at least to the extent of an hour's walk or other wholesome outdoor exercise, each and every day, this, together with proper diet would make most of us our own doctor.

Think of it gentlemen! If you live a strictly clean and honorable life, a thousand generations after you will benefit by the same.

Keep smiling all the while, of all the frowning, weeping and wailing that has been in vain, not a single smile has been wasted.

Gentlemen, suppose you take a drink less or cut yourself short a smoke or two and take home some little goody or trinket for the kids and loved ones. The smile on the kid's face will do you as much good as all the smoke and booze. The secret of being happy is to make others happy, especially the little ones and old people.

The kill-joy appearance and actions of the leaders in many of our churches are keeping away many good people, especially young folks. If you must go about with a sour and gloomy face, you have the wrong conception of religion and are a menace to the congregation.

If I don't spend my leisure with the boys in pool rooms, saloons, etc., what will I do for recreation? Many a fellow will ask. My advice is: Have some useful hobby. Music, athletics, reading and writing make fine hobbies and offer great opportunities for wholesome recreation.

The farmers and retired farmers of today, have the most money in the banks, own the most land and automobiles and are enjoying the highest degree of health and happiness. The United States could use several millions more good farmers.

Many a person feels most sorry today for not having been good to his loved ones when he had the chance. The time to be nice to your wife and family is right now and all the time, not, after a while, when you have accomplished this, that or the other thing.



Fruit and Poultry Pay Well Together

The busy time for poultry is the easy time for fruit. Quinces, plums and cherries in poultry yards help the poultry and produce great crops. Plant grape vines around runs and poultry houses. They give shade in summer and bear paying crops in the fall. It pays.

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One of our subscribers writes us that he got \$596.91 net from five acres of strawberries.

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Dept. A.

Rochester, N. Y.

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Summertime.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
By Charles H. Meiers.
Gently the kindly zephyrs sway
Green grasses, trees and flowers;
Dreamily, smoothly glide away
Joy-giving, precious hours.

Corn fields, and meadows wet with dew,
Where morning-glories bloom,
Echo a sweet call that rings true,
Guiding the soul from gloom.

Brooks that communicate with men,
Bearing them peace sublime;
Richly-gowned mountain, plain and glen—
These are of summer time.

THE VINEYARDS OF NEW YORK. Grape Growing a Source of Profit in the Empire State.

New York is the leading grape producing state. There are approximately 55,000 acres of vineyards in the state says The Land Owner. In the Chautauqua district which is largely given over to this industry and which is in the western part of the state there are 30,000 acres. In the Keuka district, which includes Yates and a part of Ontario County, there are 18,000 acres. In and about Seneca Lake, there are approximately 2,000 acres. This Seneca

In the Keuka district, the wineries pay good prices for wine grapes. Good grape land in the Chautauqua district is considered worth \$150 to \$250 per acre.

Notes From Denver Field and Farm.

One of the best apples of our boyhood memory as they grew on the flat tops of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania was the McIntosh Red and it was always pretty sure to come through with a crop in the alternating years. The apple is of the sub-acid type having a pedigree that extends back 200 years. It dates from the time its forbears were planted in Canadian soil by early French settlers. The name is derived from a Scotsman who found the trees after they were abandoned by the French in the eastern part of Canada. Up to within twenty years ago the original trees bore well. They are now extinct, having been destroyed in a fire a few years ago but the country is full of their descendants and we have some of them here in Colorado. It is such a hardy variety that it ought to grow pretty high up in our mountains.



Lake district is really part of the Keuka district.

The Concord grapes lead all other varieties, about 70 per cent of the state product being of that variety. In the Seneca Lake district, are a great many of the Niagara grapes. There are also many Catawbas in this district.

One man, Mr. Emerson of Seneca County, with quite a large vineyard, has given very careful attention to his crop and its products. He was a banker whose health failed in the city, and he bought this vineyard as a plaything. He conceived the idea of growing the fruit in paper bags. He has pursued the method so carefully that he now gets \$100 a ton for his fruit. There is a great demand for all that he can grow, by the high-class hotels of the country. One of the big hostleries of New York wired him during the season of 1912 for 100 tons at his own price. He was unable to supply the demand. This shows what can be done by careful cultivation.

Other growers, pursuing ordinary methods, get from \$28 to \$35 a ton for the same variety of fruit. The difference is entirely in the care exercised in producing large, highly flavored, tender skinned grapes.

Careful experiments show that in some localities the vineyards pay \$400 or \$500 per acre. This is on what is known as gravel soil. In the clay soil, they produce from \$200 to \$300 per acre. During the season of 1912, the manufacturers of grape juice paid from \$35 to \$45 per ton for Concord grapes. For inferior grapes of the same variety, the prices range from \$20 to \$30 per ton.

"In my judgment," writes Senator W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup Valley Fruit Growers' Association, "our people of the northwest have been devoting too much of their time to planting trees and selling real estate, and not nearly enough of their time in establishing a market for their fruit after it is grown. I believe that last year with its low prices has been one of the best things that has happened to our fruit growers, for it will give us an opportunity to stop, look and listen. It does not make any difference how high-class our fruit is if we are unable to sell it, but we all realize that a large percentage of the fruit grown, even in the best handled orchards, is second, third or fourth class, and in fact some of it might better be designated as culls. It is a much easier task to sell the forty per cent. high-class fruit than the sixty per cent. of the lower grade under existing conditions. The market for our high-class fruit has been developed in a small way, but the marketing of the large end of the crop up to the present time has been entirely overlooked.

As a general thing healthy trees are able to get rid of the old bark without any help from the cultivator, but in many cases they are the better for having a little help from man. In some species of trees an arrangement is provided by nature for helping the plant to get rid of its bark. These are called in scientific language super cells—that is to say, cork cells. These appear at first on the outer bark as small brown spots. From year to year they develop, sometimes eating into the bark in longitudinal lines

and in this way form the cracks which ultimately result in what is known as rough bark. As it is thus the design of nature to get rid of the outer bark, it is pretty good practice to help nature in this work. For this purpose washes of various kinds are extremely useful. In fruit culture soapy solutions are very effective and in the unscientific work of successful farmers even lime wash has proven beneficial. We know some men who would almost as soon think of never cleaning their horses as letting their orchard trees go without a coating of lime-wash once a year. The practical results of this treatment speak for themselves. No healthier trees or more successful fruit crops can be had than result from this practice.

The inexperienced person will very likely think that any time after the fruit is found too thick is a good time to thin but this may prove a serious mistake. The young fruit often drops and for this reason the thinning must be deferred till after the June drop has occurred. If we thin before the drop and the drop comes on it can easily be seen that the fruit will be too thin. Some persons think that the dropping of fruit is caused by its being too thick on the trees but this is disproved by the fact that fruit drops from trees that are not overloaded. Peaches such as the Foster, Champion, the Crawford, late and early, must be thinned much more than the Elberta. The Elberta can be thinned more than any other good peach for to a certain extent it thins itself and moreover this variety may be allowed to grow somewhat in clusters and still the peaches will be salable. Peaches must be thinned more heavily on poor ground than where it is fertilized. It must never, be forgotten that small peaches are not salable. Some seedling peaches are excellent in quality but if they were sent to market they would not sell for enough to pay for boxes and paper. When it comes to thinning apples it is difficult to give specific directions in all cases. One rule however may be followed in all cases: If the apples grow in clusters, thin to one in a place. If the apples are large ones, like Black Twigs, Ben Davis, and Rome Beauties this will be enough. But if the apples are small ones, then thin to one in a place but have none nearer than four inches apart on the limbs. As a general rule apples may be left thicker in the top of a tree than on the lower branches. The sooner after the dropping season is past the apple can be thinned the better, but thinning will do good if done all through the summer almost up to picking time. Sometimes the larger apples are picked and the smaller ones left on the tree to grow larger. This will work to good advantage in the case of Duchess and Red Junes.

Tipping Raspberries.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. S. Underwood,

As is well known by experienced growers blackcap and also the Columbian and Schaffer-red raspberry bushes do not produce sprouts, but must be "tipped" to propagate new plants. The process of tipping is so simple that any one who can handle a spade may succeed with the work. The opportune time for tipping the bushes is when their long, slender branches incline toward the earth and form roots on the terminals when they are on the moist ground.

Nature must be assisted in the covering of the terminals to insure a full supply of plants. In my experience I have found that a spade is the ideal implement to use for the purpose. I thrust the blade into the soil and push the handle forward, which opens the earth to receive the tips of the raspberry bushes. With one hand I grasp the slender cane and hold the terminal in the opening while the spade is drawn out with the other. The soil immediately fills the cavity which I firmly pack with my feet to keep the branch in the new home, where roots will soon form on each and every twig or terminal thus covered. These rooted ends will become independent of the parent plants as soon as they take food for growth from the soil. It is best to leave them undisturbed until they are ready for planting next spring.

Where a large number of plants are desired the prospective parent bushes should be pinched back to about three feet when the growth is well established. This treatment will produce a large number of lateral shoots, each of which may be tipped in the early fall, as I have suggested. I have made by this process as many as two or three dozen plants from a single bush of the "cap" varieties of raspberries. It should be borne in mind that best results are obtained when the work of tipping is done early in autumn. Roots will not form on the terminal branches if they are covered after the soil and weather become cold.

Methods of Successful Pear Growers.

Last summer I visited a number of the larger pear growers in New York state in order to learn something about their orchards, methods, and how they were dealing with pear blight says Allan G. Bland, Ontario Department of Agriculture in Canadian Horticulturist. While there are many neglected orchards in the state which are positive eyesores and of no commercial value I also visited orchards where almost the last word had been spoken on the subject of good care. I should like to outline the way in which pears are grown on a couple of these farms.

Mr. L. I. Morrell, of Kinderhook, has some one hundred and seventy-five acres in fruit and has made a special study of pear growing, especially of Keiffers. The varieties he grows are Bartlett, Seckel, Clapps, and Keiffer. The soil is a sandy loam and was in very poor condition when he bought it. Since then he has built up the land until at present it is in excellent condition. In one block he has two hundred and twenty-eight Keiffer trees nineteen years old, which are in great shape. In the early spring he sends a man through these Keiffers to prune back all the branches to old wood; that is to say, he removes all last year's growth. This causes the trees to make a vigorous growth each year, although they are not allowed to get any larger. Fruit spurs are developed all along the main branches of the trees and a heavy set of fruit is the result.

Every year he applies a mulch of tobacco stems around his trees at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the tree, which costs him twelve dollars a ton by the car. Besides this he plows in a cover crop every year which consists of a mixture of

crops are to be expected, the trees must have plenty of available food and must be in a vigorous condition.

Must Combat Apple Pests.

Lewis A. Toan, farm bureau expert of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The green aphids, which infest the apple trees, and which made their appearance some time ago, but were killed by the cold weather, have come out again, and will demand the immediate attention of the Monroe orchardists. The pest is commonly called the plant lice.

"Professor Hodgkiss of the Geneva Experiment Station and I found the lice pretty generally prevalent in our investigations yesterday, and it is important that the farmers get rid of them at this time. In this connection, it is well for them to remember that the present spraying season is the most important of the summer.

"Just at this time, after the petals have fallen from the apple blossoms, they begin to close, and the worm crawls inside. The bug poison must be there for the pest to feed on.

"Another pest which must have the attention of farmers who have pear orchards is the pear psylla, which sucks the juices of the pear and generally mars and retards the growth of the fruit. We found these in goodly quantities, in the egg form, but they will be ready for spraying in about a week or so, and must be fought to prevent serious effects upon the crop."

In order to destroy these insects, said the expert, the solutions with which the trees are sprayed must contain what farmers call "black forty-six," a solution



Photograph of a pear orchard in Western New York showing good pruning and training.

rape, clover, and vetch. Added to the tobacco stems, and cover crop, he applies a commercial fertilizer of 4 per cent. N. and 18-20 per cent. phosphoric acid. Mr. Morrell is absolutely convinced that commercial fertilizers are necessary in order to get the best results. He cultivates about every ten days from the early spring to the middle of June. Last year he sold all his pears at an average of four dollars and twenty-five cents a barrel, including Keiffers.

The trees are planted twenty feet apart, and he estimates that for the past five years his Keiffers have averaged between three and five barrels. Mr. Morrell has blight in his orchard, but is doing all he can to control it, and feels confident that he will succeed. The application of fertilizers and his system of pruning are the most noticeable features of Mr. Morrell's method of handling his orchard. The amounts used seem heavy, but for twenty years he has been experimenting and now feels convinced that he cannot do with less.

Mr. B. J. Case grows Seckel, Bartlett, Keiffer, and Duchess, and has had very good success. Although he does not believe in as severe pruning as some growers recommend, he has his orchard gone over every year and a certain amount of pruning done. He cultivates and uses cover crops of clover, and has done so for years. It may be of interest to give his returns for the past few years. Mr. Case has kept strict account of all expenses on this farm and can tell his exact profit on every crop each year. In 1906 he netted one hundred and forty dollars an acre from Bartletts. In 1907, one hundred and forty-one dollars; 1908, seventy-three dollars; 1909, one hundred and six dollars; 1910, forty-four dollars; 1911, sixty-seven dollars; making an average net profit of ninety-five dollars an acre a year from this block of Bartletts.

Taking these two places as illustrations of many others we must admit that they seem to show that good culture is necessary in order to make pears pay. If heavy

which is about 40 per cent. nicotine, and which is sure death to the pests.

The tent caterpillars have also been observed to some extent in Monroe. It will be recalled that this is the pest which has on several occasions played havoc with Rochester trees, stripping them of their leaves.

The habit of the tent caterpillar and similar worms makes it easy to combat them. In the day time they are foraging on the leaves, but early in the morning and at about sunset they gather in their white nests of web where they can be crushed by the hundreds or burned with a newspaper tied on the end of a pole.

Wages of Farm Labor.

The wages of farm labor is the subject of a bulletin recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. It was prepared by direction of Secretary Wilson by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of production and distribution. It contains the details of the latest of a series of nineteen investigations covering a period of forty-four years, and a summary of the preceding investigations is included in the bulletin.

In contracts of hiring by the year, with board, the wage rates of men per month increased from \$10.09 in 1866 to \$18.05 in 1909, or a gain of 78.9 per cent. The gain from 1890 to 1909 was 35.8 per cent.

In contracts of hiring by the season, with board, the wage rates of men per month increased from \$12.69 in 1866 to \$20.80 in 1909, or 63.9 per cent.

The wage rates of men per day, with board, for day labor, were ascertained throughout the period, and were found to increase from \$1.04 for harvest work in 1866 to \$1.43 in 1909, or 37.5 per cent. From 1890 to 1909 the increase was 32.4 per cent. and from 1899 to 1909, 30.0%.

For labor other than harvest, with board, the wage rates of men per day increased from 84 cents in 1866 to \$1.03 in 1909, or 60.9 per cent. The percentage of increase from 1890 to 1909 was 43.1 and from 1909 it was 37.3.

ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTRAORDINARY

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

Now Owned and Operated Under the Name of

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000,000.00

In 1893 the Chicago House Wrecking Company was incorporated and since that time, and continuously for twenty years, its executive officers have been the four Harris Brothers.

This Company in 1894 bought the complete World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago and in the succeeding years the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of Omaha, the Pan-American Exposition of Buffalo, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis.

During the past twenty years this Company has gained national fame and repute as being the largest institution in the world devoted to the sale of lumber and building material supplies direct to the consumer. The public have benefited greatly by the operations of the

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY.

In our earlier career we confined our business mainly to the building lines, but as the years passed, other lines of merchandise were added and our business gradually included practically every known manufactured article, such for instance as Plumbing, Heating, Hardware, Machinery, Paint, Harness, Sporting Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Floor Covering, Roofing, Fencing, Clothing, etc. The building material, general merchandise and supplies that we now handle is new, first class, up-to-date material and as good as it is possible for you to buy from any reputable concern anywhere.

Early in our business life we were taught that the direct road to the human heart is via the pocket book, and how surely we have learned our lesson is evidenced by the wonderful success and growth of our Company.

Our business is successful itself because it was founded on principles so true and correct that nothing on earth can stop its progress. The first idea with us, is low prices; the second; quality, and the third service. Our constant aim has been to give at least one hundred cents worth for each dollar invested with us. You take such a combination—price, quality and service—and you can easily see we can not help but succeed.

As time passed we felt that our name, Chicago House Wrecking Company, was a drawback and a misnomer. We have spent millions of dollars in advertising that name to the public and in acquainting it with the nature of our business and the opportunities afforded to save money in the purchase of supplies. And yet as our business became more and more famous and our volume of sales increased farther and farther into the millions and as the number of our customers and patrons began to range into the hundreds of thousands, we recognized that we were incumbered with a name that failed to give due justice to the business in which we are engaged. And so after much consideration, we have determined to take a step forward and to use as the title of this Company the names of the men who have built up this great commercial enterprise; that's why we changed our name to the

"HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY"

We feel, furthermore, that the new name will put that touch of personality into this institution to which it is so justly entitled.

The four Harris Brothers are men imbued with the idea of conducting a commercial institution second to none, of selling goods to the public of a known given quality, selling them at a price that means a material saving and of giving personal service in connection therewith that cannot help but win public favor.

We do not intend to discard the name. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY. It has been the means of building up this business and of bringing us that acquaintanceship which must be a source of gratification to any business man. We shall retain as our slogan the

"GREAT PRICE WRECKERS"

We are justly entitled to it because we have wrecked prices continuously and shall go on and on plying this vocation. HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY shall remain forever a safety valve between the public and high prices.

The economic principle of merchandizing consists in delivering to the consumer goods at as near the cost of manufacture as possible. This has been our constant thought in merchandizing and next to that, we have recognized the virtue of personal service. Each of the HARRIS BROTHERS individually pledges himself to give you all the personal service possible.

We are not ashamed of our past, or of our old name and from time to time you will still see it used. We shall not give it up.

As a matter of fact it would hardly have been necessary to give this public announcement of the change of our name from CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY to HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY, as practically everyone knows that the Harris Brothers own the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY. In the future we ask you to address us as

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

P. S.—You understand, of course, that we still retain the name, CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, and your mail addressed to either name will reach us as before.

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

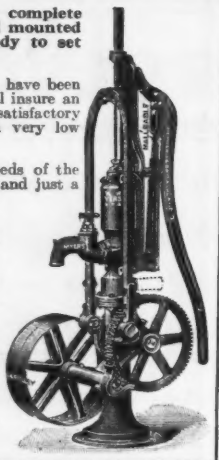
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Can Reduce Your Picking Costs Over 80%

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Including delivery anywhere in the United States. Send for one now and try it out yourself. Use it for a day, and you will never be willing to part with it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated circular on request.

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If you haven't these conditions, we can supply the best gasoline-engine pumping system.

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from your trees if you keep them free from San Jose Scale, Aphids, White Fly, etc., by spraying with
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Kills all tree pests without injury to trees. Fertilizes the soil and aids healthy growth. Our valuable book on Tree and Plant Diseases. Write today.
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Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester windows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn TON. Of Johnston, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all my claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address
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FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address
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Money Making Farms. 13 States. \$10 to \$50 an acre; live to settle quickly. Big Illinois tract, 36 acres, E. A. Street Farm Agency, Station 1233, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

AGENTS: \$40 A WEEK

Startling new hosiery proposition—unheard of. Hosiery for men, women and children. Guaranteed for one year. Must wear 12 months or replaced free. Agents having wonderful success. H. W. Price sold 60 boxes in 12 hours. Mrs. Fields 100 pairs on one street. G. W. Noble made \$35 in one day. Sworn proof. Sold only through agents.

Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples.
THOMAS HOSEY COMPANY
5070 West St. Dayton, Ohio



Down in the forest something stirred,
So faint that I scarcely heard;
But the forest leaped at the sound,
Like a good ship homeward bound,
Down in the forest something stirred,
It was only the note of a bird.

Now in the morning of life I stand,
And I long for the touch of your hand.
I am here, I am here at your door,
Oh, love, oh, love, we will wait no more.
Down in the forest something stirred,
It was only the note of a bird.

Health Notes.

Thin, nervous people should eat liberally of good butter and rich milk and cream, as fats are nerve foods as well as producing heat for the body.

Soda as a mouth wash leaves nothing to be desired. It whitens the teeth and brightens gold fillings. It sweetens the breath, and corrects the acid condition of the mouth that is responsible for the decaying of the teeth.

It is not too often to repeat the axiom every month, that in order to nourish the body properly, we must breathe pure air, eat plain natural foods, exercise our muscles every day and get a certain amount of quiet refreshing sleep.

A good wash for tan and freckles is made by putting three-quarters of a pound of borax into a quart of vinegar, shake well and let it stand until the borax is dissolved. Keep the mixture handy and put a tablespoonful of it in the wash basin when bathing face and neck.



Jessie and the Banana apples. Photo by O. D. Wood, Mass.

Fruits as Medicine.

It is rather strange how few people know the medicinal value of our common fruits and vegetables. What a pity more fruits and fruit juices are not used instead of the drugs and patent medicines.

We find in the humble and much maligned prune, one of the best, safest and most pleasant tasting cathartics there is to be had.

Nothing excepting possibly pineapple juice is more soothing to sore and inflamed throats than the juice of canned pears. For the parched condition of tonsillitis try slowly swallowing a spoonful of pear juice. It gives instant relief but must be repeated as often as the throat becomes dry.

For a common case of sore throat pineapple juice is an excellent remedy in itself. Just eating the raw pineapple without sugar, is a great aid to digestion.

Every one knows the value of the health-giving apple. But few people know that for very nervous people, a diet of nearly all apple—cooked or raw—and an abstinence of meat will soon prove a very great benefit to them.

For nausea following a bilious attack when one suffers so from thirst and no liquid can be kept in the stomach, grape juice is a sovereign drink.

Sunshine for Nerves.

For nervous weakness and sleeplessness, nothing is better than resting in the sunshine. It is one of the infallible tonics, good to take, and with no after bad effects. But in order to get the best effects, one should be careful of the diet, eating only what is known to agree with them. Have your sewing machine or work table in as strong sunlight as possible. It is a finer stimulant than wine, electric treatment or massage. Live in the sunshine.

Heart Disease.

The health board's report of a large city, this year, showed an alarming increase of death by heart disease. It was attributed to the rapid manner of living, the struggle for money and the unending noise of big cities. There is only one way in which to meet this danger—rational living, contentment and a home where rest and sleep are possible. Unceasing noise is wearing, but great discomforts

can be borne if there are breathing spells to vary the monotony. We do not need so very much after all, if we could only bring ourselves to think so; we do not take time to enjoy half what we have.—Boston Herald.

Don't Talk of Your Health.

If you are not well, don't talk about it. To do so only exaggerates your consciousness of physical discomfort. Also, it casts a shadow of gloom over other people. They grow hesitant about asking you how you feel; it gives them cold chills to be continually told that you are "not very well," or "not so well," or "about the same."

Do you know that a good deal of this is imagination. If you braced up and told people cheerily that you felt tip-top, nine chances in ten you would feel tip-top pretty soon. You'd forget the ailing habit.

Don't let yourself become a slave to such a miserable little absorber of health and happiness as the perpetual habit of "not feeling well."—Boston Traveler.

Taking Care of Feet.

Women who spend hours caring for their hands pay little attention to their feet. They are such hard-worked members of the body that they deserve better treatment.

Feet are best kept in condition by shoes that fit. Never economize in shoe leather, and do not yield to vanity and get foot-gear that is too small.

Frequent bathing keeps the feet from being tired and swollen, and it prevents roughness of the skin that leads to callous spots.

Water in which a bit of washing soda has been dissolved is restful. Hot salt water is equally refreshing, while a vigorous rubbing with alcohol will quickly relieve a burning sensation.

Pumice stone, used frequently, keeps the skin smooth. It is especially necessary on the heel and on the ball of the foot, where the weight of the body rests in walking.

Never cut the nails too short, as they are more likely to become ingrown.

And remember that one's disposition is quickly affected by painful feet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cave Vs. Cold Storage.

Don't pay 50c a barrel for cold storage when cave will do it. It's all in ventilation. I have it. Mine is perfection. Have saved thousands of dollars with it. Drop postal for full information. J. T. Swan, Auburn, Neb.

When to Gather Fruit.

Apples, pears and peaches should be gathered two or three different periods during the ripening season, especially when the crop is large, and has not been thinned. If only the highly colored, well developed fruit is taken at the first picking, it gives the other fruit a chance to develop quicker, and more fully, and taxes the tree less, by relieving it of a part of its burden, says Colman's Rural World.

Nature's signals that the fruit is ready for gathering are several; when it has attained full size, full color, commences to drop, and parts readily at the stem as with pears. When, in peaches the green color turns to a white or creamy tint, as in white fleshed varieties, or into a straw or yellow tint in yellow flesh varieties, and they are losing that hardness felt in unripe peaches, it is time to gather them.

Peaches should be fully colored, firm, but not hard, for shipment. I have shipped hundreds of bushels, hundreds of miles, with no complaint of arriving in bad condition. Many peaches, pulled prematurely, are shipped in here yearly, most of them fit only for cooking.

For home use and for best flavor, allow them to hang until soft. Well do I remember how brother and I, when small boys, daily went to a favorite tree to gather the fallen peaches, of a variety, name unknown, which became so soft, that they flattened when they hit the ground. They were so juicy, sweet and high-flavored we named them "honey peaches," and I would give the price of a hundred trees for one of them. Peaches do not gain in flavor after being taken from the tree.

Some summer varieties of apples, like the E. Harvest, Astrachan, Duchess, Sweet June, Sweet Bough and later ones, like the Rambo, Delicious, Gano and Ben Davis, will become mealy and deteriorate in flavor if allowed to hang too long, and the Jonathan is liable to bitter rot, especially in cool, wet weather. Others, like the Janet, Mam, Black Twig and Lansingburg improve in flavor if left to hang rather late, but the Janet will crack on the trees in cool, wet weather. All winter varieties of apples improve in flavor up to a certain degree, after gathering and storing in a cool—not too dry cellar—preferably in closed barrels or boxes. When the tissue softens so they can be dented by the fingers, they are in their prime. Some varieties, like the

Janeton, remain in good eating condition most of the winter. Some like the Ben Davis and Gano, become mealy and tasteless.

All pears improve in flavor and juiciness if gathered at the right time and allowed to ripen in a cool cellar.

Such varieties as the Madeline, Clapp Favorite and Flemish Beauty are apt to become mealy or even mushy at the core, if not gathered in time. The Kieffer, if gathered between the first and fifteenth of September and ripened in covered boxes holding about one bushel, is quite a different pear, than if allowed to hang until it turns yellow. Some 27 years ago a Mr. B. here told me his family wouldn't eat them and neither would his pigs. After following my advice, the following year, he acknowledged the Kieffer pear was all right, and ordered a dozen more trees. The most delicious and finely flavored seckel pears I ever ate, were some we had put in a cool wine cave to keep for our fair. It makes my mouth water now to think of them.

Plums, especially Damson's, are gathered too soon. Here, Damson's color begins in August, and are usually gathered by the end of that month, when they should hang until the end of September. By that time they are rich and sweet and the flesh parts freely from the seed. We leave a few gallons on the lower limbs to eat from the tree during October. Some of the late tough skinned varieties improve in flavor and sweetness after gathering.

Cherries, for home use should hang until the color darkens, but for shipping, they should be gathered as soon as they are well colored, else a few days' rain may damage the crop. Late varieties should hang until very dark in color, which lessens the acidity and increases the size. I have eaten Montmorency and English Morrello (which are very tart,) that tasted almost as good as the sweet varieties, when they were allowed to hang until ready to drop, or slightly shriveled.

Quinces should hang until they turn yellow, or, if a hard freeze threatens, yellowed in a cellar before turning them into preserves. I have eaten them when they resembled leather chips because they were too green when "put up." I know I could hardly "put them down," especially when I thought of home, where a big slice of a well-ripened preserved Quince could be spread over a slice of bread like a soft peach.

Twice, during very late, warm falls, have I eaten them right off the tree like apples; they were so ripe the astringent taste had disappeared.

Apricots should be gathered when softening. They do not improve in flavor off the tree, as witness the flavorless apricots sent here from California.

Grapes, like the Moore's Early, Delaware, Herbeumont, Catawba and Norton's Virg, are better flavored by being allowed to get very ripe. Whilst others like the Concord, Niagara and Pocklington, are best eaten in their prime because later their flavor becomes rank. Berries of all kinds are at their best if left to hang until very ripe. Some blackberries, like the E. Harraest and Snyder, are good to eat soon after turning black, but the Kittatinny (having a hard core) should be left to ripen several days after turning black, when the core dissolves and the flavor improves. If blackberries hang until very soft, turning from a glossy to a dull black, they acquire an ink like taste and should not be used. Sour strawberries, like the Excelsior, if left on the vines long enough, become sweet and well flavored.

There are many persons who don't know that gooseberries will turn sweet, if left on the bushes long enough, and currants will also lose much of their acidity by the same treatment.

We may grow the fruit, but to realize the most profit it should be placed before the consumer in its most attractive and palatable form, and this cannot be attained by the too early or too late gathering of it.

The Lark and the Farmer.

The farmer should turn to his book of Aesop and glean a lesson from this fable: There was a lark with a nest of young birds in a meadow. One day the farmer and his sons were standing by the fence near the nest, and the farmer said, "Boys, our neighbors are coming to cut the grass tomorrow," and thereupon the young birds were frightened and wanted to move, but the old lark said, "There is no need to move yet!"

The next day the man was heard to say, "Well, boys, our kinfolk are coming tomorrow to help us cut the grass," but the young birds were again frightened, but the mother said there was no danger.

The third day the farmer said, "Now, boys, we will cut the grass ourselves tomorrow." The old lark knew that something would be done if the farmer and his boys were depending on themselves and she moved the nest.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge.—Proverb.

Inquiry From Missouri.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I think the dollar I spent for the Fruit Grower is the most profitable dollar I ever spent. I was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., about thirty years ago, came west; and three years ago bought a small place and started fruit growing. Although every year so far has been dry, my fruit trees are doing fine. I note you say in the June Fruit Grower to write you this year's mistakes.

Some one wrote in the Fruit Grower that to let the crapp grass grow was just as good as to mulch strawberries with straw. I am from Missouri and he will have to show me. I mulched one-half my patch, the other half had a good crop of grass that I did not clean out last fall. The mulched berries were much nicer and more of them.

Some of my Keiffer pear trees started to blight this summer. I cut all affected limbs below where affected. Is there anything more I can do to stop further blight?

Reply: No, not that I know of.

I read an article recently, saying that a black cap would not bear well unless the tip grew fast in the ground. My black caps are on a north slope and I want to mulch them with straw to stop washing, hold moisture, keep out weeds and add humus to the ground. I want to lay tips to plant next spring and if possible get berries off the old bushes. (Reply: Let down tips in earth in July and August.—C. A. G.) Do black and red raspberries want the old canes taken out the same as blackberries? (Reply: Yes, the same.—C. A. G.) Have read other articles where other fruit growers favor mulching.

The greatest drawback to the strawberry business is to get pickers that will not spoil the good berries with green berries and culls.—F. E. McDuffee, Mo.

Spraying.

Green's Fruit Grower:—We have had uniformly good success in spraying with Bordeaux, either with Paris green or arsenate of lead added, in killing the curculio on European plums. We wish to change to commercial lime-sulphur, diluted 1 to 50, because more convenient and economical. Can the latter be absolutely depended upon with arsenic added, or will it burn or blast the young plums?—Frank Meyers, Ohio.

Reply: While I would not hesitate to spray trees when in full foliage and fruit, since I am naturally apprehensive I would always realize that there is ever a risk in applying poisonous sprays or any sprays to the foliage of trees.

My fears are owing to the fact that it is difficult to make any mixture of spraying compounds so that they would be uniformly alike in strength. I make this report for the reason that I find many of the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower, having read so much about the necessity of spraying, are spraying their trees when in full leaf even though there seems to be but little necessity for such spraying. My advice is not to spray unless there is a necessity for spraying. I have submitted your question to an experienced man who says he would think that the commercial lime-sulphur would be safer since it is more scientifically prepared than the other. He says that the mistake made by many is that if a little lime-sulphur spray is good, they think that a good deal, that is stronger, must be better, which is not true. If you need further information please write your experiment station at Wooster.

Plums and Plum Rot.

Will you kindly give a list of varieties of plums that are resistant to rot and have commercial value. How about York State Prune in this respect?

A friend in Iowa, an old fruit-grower who has specialized in plums for 20 years, writes me that he has pulled out all his Burbank trees because he could never mature a crop. Any spray strong enough to control the rot would kill the foliage. He adds that the Iowa native plums and hybrids, notably Terry and others belonging to this class, are not troubled with rot, and are for that reason being planted extensively. Another fruit raiser at Paw Paw, Mich., tells me he has pulled up all his plum trees because of rot.

I understand, however, that good crops of plums are raised in New York and Penn-

sylvania. How is it done? And what are the reliable varieties?

Reply: At Green's Fruit Farm we are not much troubled with rot in the plum. We grow there successfully the Burbank and many other varieties. Where the plums are so abundant on the branches as to touch each other, as is often the case with the Burbank plum, the remedy is to thin out, removing more than half of the plums so that they will not touch each other. The Lombard often fruits so abundantly that the fruit crowds one another and leads to rot. If plum trees are sprayed early with fungicide like Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur, it will tend to prevent rot. I do not know of any plum which can be recommended as absolutely rot proof. Bradshaw plum, York state, German prune, Monarch and Grand Duke, owing to the fact that they are not so marvelously productive, I could recommend as less liable to rot as such abundant bearers as Lombard and Burbank. There is no plum so hardy as the native American plum.

From A Veteran Pear Grower.

Mr. C. A. Green, Editor:—Having just read your reply to Wm. Mattern of New York, I will give you some of my experience in pear growing.

I have been growing fruits for market for forty years or more; largely pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces, also some apples. If I were young I would select suitable land for pears and plant a large orchard of following sorts: Bartlett,

Anjou succeeds admirably as a dwarf pear tree. If the fruit falls from these low-branched dwarf pear trees it is not apt to be injured as it would be when falling from a higher tree. Of late years the Bartlett pear is held largely in cold storage thus preventing the glut that in past years has been known to occur when so many Bartlett pears were on the market. The Bosc pear should be grown as a fancy fruit of highest quality and of great beauty of color and shape. I do not think that the Bosc can be grown as cheaply per bushel as the Bartlett, but in most markets it sells for a higher price than Bartlett.

Pear Blight.

As gangrene is to the human race, so is blight to the pear, apple and quince and in either case unless surgery can come to our relief, we have the certain knowledge of an untimely death, says The Southern Fruit Grower. Blight is caused by a minute germ entering the tissues of the tree. They enter through the stigmas and nectaries of the flowers, through the soft tissues of the newly formed leaves and stems or through wounds and cracks in the bark.

The leaves of blighting trees are full size and are at first green and luxuriant when suddenly they turn brownish black, at first watery, then dry and hard. They never become pale, sickly yellow like leaves on a tree dying from other causes.

In case blight manifests itself it must receive the same treatment as gangrene. If it attacks the trunk low down, the tree is doomed. If the limbs are inocula-



Photograph of a peach orchard at Hart, Michigan, belonging to G. E. Wise, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. I took this picture while visiting there last summer. My father is a subscriber and he and I are both readers of your magazine.—Paul Gossard.

Note by the Editor: The above photograph represents a large peach orchard under a high state of cultivation. The trees are headed low and seem to have received ideal culture and treatment in every way. There is great pleasure and satisfaction in being the proprietor of such an orchard as this. Compare these trees with those headed five or six feet high and consider the ease with which fruit can be gathered from these low-headed trees as compared with high-headed trees, also the ease of pruning and other necessary work.

Bosc, Lawrence and Anjou, the latter mainly dwarfs, as they are inclined to blow off badly on standards.

I would plant heavily of Bartlett, as they are an early and heavy bearer, and always sell well, as they are the best canning pear.

I would caution the forcing in growth of the pear, until coming into bearing, then you may feed liberally without fear of blight. The fear of blight has been a damper on pear planting.

I have seen several orchards in my vicinity entirely ruined, and dug out, for lack of proper care.

I have had 1,200 trees in bearing for from 30 to 35 years, and I have not lost a tree in 25 years.

Some years we would have considerable blight; in such cases we go over the orchard once a week, and cut out every vestige of blight and burn it. In cutting we aim to cut one foot below any signs of blight.

The Bartlett pear has paid me best of any fruit and I have had some fine crops of other fruits. The Bosc should be top worked on some good standard. Lawrence is good stock to top work as it is very hardy. Bosc as a young tree, is apt to grow like a grape vine.—I. N. Stearns, Mich.

Editor's Note: Mr. Stearns is one of the notably successful fruit growers of Michigan. Though enjoying excellent health at an advanced age, he has recently felt like giving up some of his fruit interests in order to take life less seriously in the future. He has been eminently successful as a pear grower, therefore, his advice in the above article may be accepted as of particular value to those who are thinking of planting pears. His recommendations of varieties of Bartlett, Bosc, Lawrence and Anjou, for market pears is a good selection, though it must be recognized that in different localities certain varieties differ in productiveness and growth. But for the average planter the varieties he recommends are desirable. What he says about the Anjou pear being grown as a dwarf meets my views. The

the tools in before trimming the next tree. A spray of Bordeaux mixture is claimed to be sufficient to save the fruit when the blossoms only are affected, but it seems to be of no avail against the ravages of the disease in the bark. Now in conclusion, watch the tree closely in the spring, for in blossoming time the bees are certain to carry the disease from limb to limb and tree to tree, with the result that very few orchards are free from some affected trees.

Sum Sayings.

By Unkel Dudley.

The buty that is only skin deep soon wears out, but tru soul buty lasts forever. There ar two things that ar ezy fur sum pepul tu find. One is fault and the uther iz sum thing tu grumbul about.

There ar two things that bring pece an kontentment. Thay ar faith an trust in erlving Heavenly Father.

When Ignorance gets wel acquainted with learning, he generally bekums er useful member ovsosiety.

Lookin at uther pepuls faults iz very apt tu make yu blind tu yure own.

The loudest kroakin frog in the pond iz generally the mos wuthles one.

Big-bait duzn't often katch litul fish, but litul bait sumtimes katches big fish.

Many American fruit growers are under the impression that few apples are grown in other countries. That this idea is erroneous is shown by a consular report from Washington, giving imports of apples into Germany. According to this report, out of a total of 674,875,300 pounds of apples imported into Germany last year, only 24,320,000 pounds came from the United States. France leads with 292,336,220 pounds, while 123,753,080 pounds were imported from Austria-Hungary and 117,968,180 pounds from Italy. These figures also indicate that the American fruit growers have been slow to cultivate the German market as an outlet for their surplus apples.

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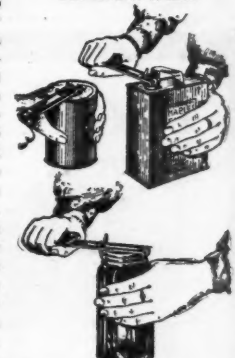


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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Mowing in the Meadow.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
By Charles A. Banister.

They're mowing in the meadow,
My heartstrings feel a tug.
For through the grass I used to pass
With pitchfork and with jug.

We're mowing in the meadow
(How clear the scene in mind),
As he cuts the grass and sings of a lass,
"Of a lass he left behind."

When mowing in the meadow,
I spread the swaths and lug
(As I grinning pass through the fragrant grass)
A pitchfork and a jug.

When mowing in the meadow
A nest he chanced to find,
As he cut the grass, and was stung, alas,
By the bees he left behind.

Peach Leaf Curl.

Peach leaf curl is a fungus disease which attacks the leaves and sometimes the tips of the growing twigs in early spring as soon as the leaves appear. The affected leaves become much thickened, distorted and curled, turn yellow and finally blacken and drop to the ground. When the tips of growing shoots are affected they become much swollen. Cold, wet weather is favorable to the development of this fungus and determines its severity to a considerable degree. It is also especially severe upon weak trees whose leaf growth lacks vigor. If bright, warm, dry days follow an outbreak of the disease its development is soon checked.

Where no attempt is made to control the disease it may cause considerable damage by defoliating the trees, and the effect of such damage may extend more than one season, but where only an occasional leaf is affected the damage to the tree is slight.

After the disease has developed so far as to cause the curling of the leaves it is too late to spray to control its effects for that season as the mycelium of the disease is already within the leaf. It passes the winter in the orchard in the form of spores which may apparently germinate upon the young leaves before the buds are fully open.

It is fortunate that this peach trouble can be controlled by the regular spraying with lime-sulphur for the scale in late winter and early spring. To be effective the mixture must be as thoroughly applied to control leaf curl as for the scale; even the tips of branches, if not protected by the sulphur mixture, are likely to be affected. Home-boiled lime-sulphur or the better commercial brands are effective when thoroughly applied at strengths sufficient to destroy scale. The miscible oils are not effective against this disease and their use upon peach trees is not as economical as that of a lime-sulphur mixture.

The Terragraph.—According to the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Ludwig v. Merey has constructed an automatic instrument which registers and photographs birds when they alight on their nests to feed their young. By the aid of this instrument, which was in automatic operation for eight days, from 4.30 a. m. to 7 p. m., it was discovered from the negatives that a pair of the little titmice fed their young with no less than sixty thousand caterpillars of the oak-leaf roller moth, and that a colony of thirty-two swallows killed no less than three million insects in a month.

Note: This is valuable if true. I don't see how it could be done.—C. A. Green.

Renewing of Strawberry Beds.

Usually it is better to set new beds each year than to continue the old ones. The advisability of removing more than one crop of fruit depends largely on the condition of the bed. If the plants are numerous, vigorous and healthy, and the ground not too weedy they may be left for a second crop. Two and even three profitable crops may sometimes be harvested before making a change. The berries ripen slightly earlier but average somewhat smaller on the older beds, and the plants are more liable to trouble from insects and diseases. The cost of cleaning out and caring for an old bed is usually greater than for setting a new one. Under some conditions a quick growing crop maturing before winter may be grown upon the same soil if the strawberry vines be plowed under as soon as the crop has been harvested, or it may be advantageous to sow the ground to a clover cover-crop to be plowed under the following spring.

If the bed be retained for a second crop it will be necessary to clean out, fertilize and cultivate the rows. Some growers go over the bed with a mowing machine and as soon as the leaves are sufficiently dry burn over the entire field during a wind blowing in the direction of the rows. This must be carefully done or injury may result to the crowns of the plants. Such a treatment tends to lessen insect and fungus troubles. The majority of growers who retain their beds narrow down the old rows with plow, disc-harrow or cultivator to a width of from six to twelve inches depending on the stand of plants, and cultivate thoroughly to loosen the ground which has become hard and compact from the tread of the pickers. The weeds and surplus plants should be cut out from the rows remaining and a heavy application of plant food, preferably in the form of well-rotted stable manure, should be broadcast lengthwise of the rows and directly over the plants. If this work is done after the first rain following fruitage, the plants will quickly start into new growth.—New York (Geneva) Station.

POISON IVY.

One of the Plants That Is to Be Avoided by Most Persons.

During the summer and the fall months, when people love to roam the woods, to get close to Mother Nature, one of their worst enemies is poison ivy or poison oak says Chicago News. The two plants vary considerably in appearance, but are similar in effects and in their poisonous propensities. The latter is a short stocky plant, while the former is a climbing shrub whose stem often rises to a great height upon trees, rocks, and other objects to which it adheres by strong rooting fibers. The leaves of the poison ivy usually are divided into three leaflets, each about four inches long. The leaves are pointed and coarsely notched along the edge, while the surface is more or less downy. In some instances the leaves are five lobed, so the plant is more liable to be confused with other varieties of ivy.

The leaves contain an oil which is irritating and poisonous to the skin. There are a few persons who are immune to the effect of this poison and can handle the leaves or chew them with no bad effects, but these people are rare. The majority are easily affected by contact with the leaves. It is claimed by some that they become poisoned by being in the vicinity of the vine without actually touching it. It is probable that these people really did come in contact with some leaf, although it is possible that the poisonous matter could be carried by dust that had first settled on the poisonous leaves and then been blown to the person's skin.

The treatment is first to get rid of the poison clinging to the parts. As the poison is contained in an oil, water will not wash it off. The parts should be bathed with alcohol or with an alkaline solution, as ammonia water or other alkaline solution. After bathing some soothing lotion should be applied, as a boric-acid solution or a weak solution of carbolic acid. Lead water is one of the best known remedies. Ointments and oily applications should not be used, as they tend to dissolve the poison and will spread it to other parts of the body. The eruption and other symptoms usually disappear within ten days with no bad after effects.

Poison ivy is sometimes used as a drug and is useful in indicated conditions in small doses.

Apple Prices and Prospects.

Editor's Note: An apple dealer, the largest dealer in Western New York, said recently that he had sold apples at the latter end of the season of 1913 at \$6 to \$7 per barrel, but that there had later been a decline of 70 cents per barrel. He thought this was a good showing for consumption of apples in a season of great apparent surplus. He said the prospects of another big crop was favorable. Two such remarkable crops of apples in consecutive seasons was unusual he remarked.

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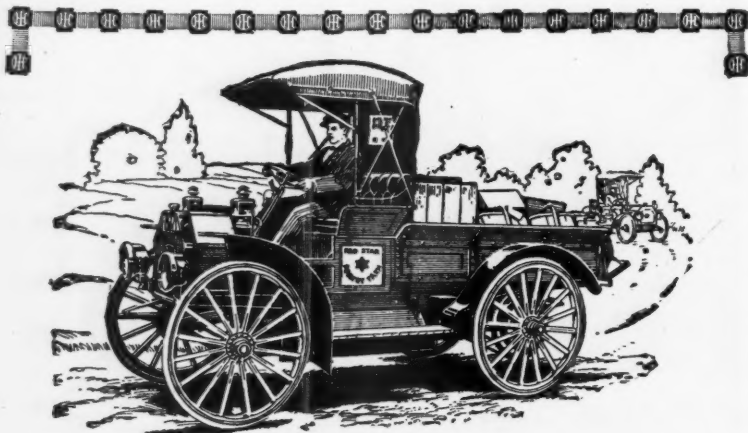
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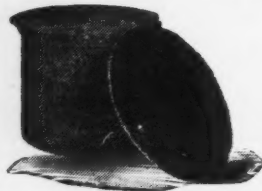
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SANDUSKY, OHIO

Notes from Farmers' National Congress of the United States.

Talk of the loneliness of farm-life! Loneliness is not in the profession nor the country—for out there we are nearer God and His most perfect living creatures. Loneliness is in the barrenness of mind and heart. It causes heart longings that lead to hatred of farm life. These need not be. I was never so lonely as I felt one day on the corner of State and Madison Streets in Chicago—and more people crowd into that spot daily than any other like area on earth. But I was not of that thronging crowd. I was a stranger. I know that not a one felt a single throb in sympathy with any nerve thrill of mind-kindred; nor a soul note in unison with mine; I knew I was a being apart from them all. But it was my fault. I quickly rallied, spoke to the first man I saw hesitate, was soon in friendly and sympathetic converse—and I had a friend who, even to this day, is near and dear to me and I to him.

Education! Farmers must place a higher value upon their children than they do upon their calves, cows, pigs, horses and poultry. They now value children less than these.

And then that man, Newton Gresham and his less than a score of associates, who crystallized this great farmers' organization, gave it as its second name, another term that must be thought and spelled large because it is the spirit that is soon going to actuate all lines of business and every calling and profession of men in the world's activities.

It is "Co-operative." This is what we need—the farmer more than any other class, because his local place of activities is separated from that of his brother farmer more than that of the merchant, the banker, the factory-worker, the physician, the lawmaker, or even the ordinary unskilled laborer.

Farmers Distrust Each Other.

O, Farmers! There will never come to you prosperity or uplift, until you have faith—faith in each other, faith in the average integrity of men. Were I compelled to state, in a sentence, the foundation upon which must be built the profession of agriculture so as to insure its prosperity and uplift to the highest plane of the other great professions, I would say, unhesitatingly, "Faith."

Without faith, no man can make a crop, or transact any business or perform any service. More than 97 per cent. of all commercial and financial transactions are done in faith, not cash. Faith is not a tangible thing you can survey or touch with your physical senses. No man has set his Jacob's staff and surveyed the field of faith. Yet in even the so-called established facts of science is faith an actuality in human affairs. Why, it requires a tremendous test of faith to accept the hypothesis upon which science is compelled to base its principles, and even established verities. Chemistry is based upon the atomic theory—and I accept it; but, like the scientists, I must accept it upon mere faith.

THE PRESS.

The great mould of public opinion is the daily, weekly and monthly periodical. The progressive farmer of today is a reader. This may be said without fear of contradiction. Time was when brawn was perhaps more in demand on the farm than was the cultured mind; not so today. The thinking, reading, active farmer of today is demanding to know the why along many lines. Being just able to grow cotton, corn and meat is no longer considered sufficient for a real farmer. If he lives North, South, East or West, he must know a balanced ration for his family and his soil as well as a balanced ration for his stock. Each must be properly and well fed to produce the best results. More and more we are learning these truths from the press. That the stock and farm papers are edited by intelligent and honest men is very largely true; however, an occasional editorial appears that is not worthy of acceptance as fact. The morning of mental activity has dawned, and its rays must fall brightly upon the farmer. The farm home must be made a more beautiful and attractive place; farm life must be made a larger, fuller life; then it will be a happy life because it is free.

An Agriculturist's Crisis.

The fact is this, that despite the wonderful prosperity of this great country in which we live, a country whose achievements are greater and grander than the achievements of any other country in the world known to man, yet it is a fact that of our hundred million people, ten per cent., ten million, will lie down hungry tonight. This should not be so. And one great remedy, if it is a remedy, is in increasing the acre product of this country. Ten years ago we raised five hundred million bushels of wheat in this country. Last year we raised by increased acreage, seven hundred million bushels of wheat, of which

we exported 44 per cent. Ten years ago we raised two and a quarter billion bushels of corn, and exported 12 per cent., last year our crop was three billion bushels and we exported 3 per cent. Tell me who has it for sale when the United States cannot furnish it? Do you know these facts to be true? Just investigate them. They are true if our government statistics are true. The corn crop in the corn belt has averaged for ten years thirty bushels and a fraction to an acre. It averaged a price of forty-two cents in the crib.

Value of Sour Cherries.

"It was one morning in July about 20 years ago, that I first thought of it. I was up in a cherry tree—one of those down near the house. As I picked I began to think. I estimated the number of cherries I had gathered, thought of the time it had required, and considered their value in the market. That gave me my first idea of growing them for profit. I kept at it in my mind until in the Spring of 1896—the year that McKinley was nominated for President; I set out a few hundred trees. Since then I have kept adding to the number. Now there are about 2,000 trees on the 14 acres, but some of them have not yet come into bearing."

"How long does it take before they begin to bear?" Anywhere from five to eight years. Before that, you may get enough for a

soil would be classed as wet, and Baldwins grown in it would be short-lived from wet feet. Drainage would not be as necessary for the Greening as for Baldwin. Corn grown on good Greening soil should keep its lower leaves green until late in the season. Thus while Baldwin naturally prefers a light, warm, early maturing soil, Greening does best on a heavy soil, maintaining a long season's growth. On the lighter soils the Greening loses something of its crisp, juicy flavor, though the high bluish is developed under these conditions. We observe this in our own orchards which are on soil naturally quite well adapted to Baldwin. On this soil the Greening produces a good sized apple—really Fall fruit with light green color and a dark blush.

A List of Dwarf Fruits.

In response to query as to fruit trees for planting on a small lot in Washington, D. C., H. E. Van Deman writes in the Rural New Yorker:

"The plan of setting dwarf trees on a small lot is a good one, and, besides, it will be very interesting to watch their development. By good manuring and deep working of the soil it can be put in fair condition for fruit trees and a successful fruit garden made on even so poor a soil as the District of Columbia. I know how poor it is from a long residence there and from what I have grown, but there is a

are no cherry trees that are strictly dwarf. Those budded on the Mahaleb are the nearest to being so.

"Dwarf apple trees are to be had, and I would select those on the Doucin stock. In setting five trees the varieties should be all fall varieties, that they may be used by the family fresh from the trees. Winter apples can be bought in the market later. There should be one tree each of Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Buckingham, Wealthy and Grimes, and for additional kinds or second choice that may be substituted for any of these of which trees cannot be supplied, the Maiden Blush, Jersey Sweet, Hubbardston, Mother and Jonathan will be excellent. Of pears, the Seckel, Bartlett and Angouleme are good, with Howell, Louise Bonne and Anjou as second choice. All these are pears of excellent quality and will ripen at Washington from September 15 on. Only very late peaches can be used to come in at that season. There are no dwarf peach stocks, so far as I know, but the trees can be cut back severely every year and a dwarf habit forced upon them. This pruning will have to be done very judiciously to maintain the needed vigor and yet keep the trees within the narrow bounds prescribed. They must be headed very low and topped back severely. The varieties may be Salway, Henrietta and Heath Cling, with Smock, Wilkins and Lemon Cling as substitutes. Of plum trees the same is true as of peach trees, for there is no dwarf stock so far as I know, and severe and skillful pruning will have to be done instead. There are several classes of plums that succeed at Washington, but the less rampant growers are those to be desired in this case. Lombard, Imperial and French Damsen are good kinds. All varieties of the quince are dwarfish in habit. Orange, Meech and Champion all ripen late enough.

"Grapevines should not be planted among the trees, but along the fence or wherever they can have room to run and expand their branches with some freedom. The list of varieties that succeed is very large. Of the black kinds no three are better than Concord, Campbell and Jewell; of red varieties the Delaware and Brighton, and for one white kind the Green Mountain is excellent. The strawberry will claim first attention among the small fruits. These should be grown in hills in so close and intensely cultivated a plot. The Aroma, Warfield and Marshall are among the very good ones, but a larger number of kinds may be easily grown. The Cuthbert and Cardinal are two of the best red raspberries, and Kansas and Cumberland of the blackcaps. Among the blackberries Early Harvest, Eldorado and Merceran are good ones to grow. Of currants, the Diploma and Perfection are the very best known.



Morrello Cherry Trees Grown by Road Side or Along Fence Rows Giving Much Profit. These two photographs show trees of the Morrello Cherry in bloom. This cherry will bear large crops of fruit without any attention at all when planted along the road side and line fences. No doubt every farmer could find room to plant a large number of trees in this manner. He would find it very profitable to do so. I have fruit trees growing on nearly every available waste place, but I always find room to plant a few more each year.—Edward C. Maurhoff, Pa.

cherry pie, but if you want them to pay the interest you'd better wait at least that long.

"The sour cherry is the cherry," said Uncle John as he drove close under a tree and pulled down a branch where the bright red fruit hung in clusters among the green leaves, like great Christmas holly berries strayed into Summer time. "That is, if you are going to market them. The sweet ones do not keep well and are worth little for shipping. These bright red ones are Early Richmond. After them come the Montmorency, the gem of them all. The last to ripen are the English Morello, but they give more dollars to the acre, for they love to bear. With half a chance they bear copiously, but they are very sour."

After a cherry greeting to the 26 pickers half hidden among the trees Uncle John turned back toward the house again and his guest ventured a question as to the financial returns from such an orchard.

"Yes," said Uncle John, and he spoke as if each tree were an intimate friend, "they give a man a good income. Last year I had about \$3,300 from them. They are a fine thing for a man in his old age when he does not want to have to look after a big farm such as would give him equal returns. They are good where they have a friend, and will give him on an average \$300 to the acre. The whole secret lies in being a friend to the trees.—The Rural New-Yorker.

Rhode Island Greening.

This variety is popular in New England, but it requires a heavier soil than Baldwin. There are two classes of "Greening" one called "green" and the other carrying a high blush on its cheek—the former being most valuable as a market apple. This variety demands a heavy soil, underlaid by clay, so as to retain considerable moisture. In fact, a first-class Greening

lot of latent fertility in the apparently almost poverty-stricken soil, and plenty of rich humus and stirring will bring it into action. Raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants and grapes all do well there in good soil, and I have grown all of them, except blackberries, in my back yard within the city limits of Washington. They can be grown between the dwarf trees for a time at least, although the limited spaces between them will require very close attention and liberal manuring. A list of trees that will ripen their fruit before June 15 and after September 15 will force almost all of them to be of such kinds as will ripen during the later period. Possibly a few cherry trees will ripen their fruit before the 15th of June, and of those that are classed sweet the Purple Guigne is the very earliest, and Richmond of the sour class. But, there

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Our Soils.

By Prof. J. C. McDowell, U. S. Department of Agriculture Before Wisconsin's Farmer's Institute.

The soil is not a dead, cold mass of matter that can profitably be studied only in the chemical laboratory, or by consulting the dry pages of the numerous text books that have been written on the subject. No, our fertile soils are full of life and energy and they demand the constant, thoughtful care of the intelligent farmer as much as does the spirited horse, or the best cow in the barn. To be careless in out treatment of the soil is as fatal to profitable agriculture as to be indifferent in the treatment of our live stock. No one would expect much work from the shivering horse that is too thin to cast a respectable shadow, then why should anybody expect to harvest thirty bushels of wheat per acre, or expect his soil to yield eighty bushels of corn when the land has been poorly plowed, carelessly cultivated, and when it is literally starving for lack of plant food and for want of humus?

The roots of corn, wheat, oats and barley may penetrate the soil to a depth of three or four feet, and clover and alfalfa extend much deeper, yet the fact remains that nearly all the food of plants is gathered in by the great network of roots that forage in the surface six inches, or at most in the surface foot of soil. Remove from this old earth its outer twelve-inch layer, or destroy this foot of surface soil in any way, and all the riches of the world would be forgotten in the cry for bread. Knowing that the natural process of soil building is very slow, and that it has required many thousands of years to make this thin soil blanket for the earth, knowing also that our soils are already badly worn in places, and that they are the final source of all our food and clothing, is it not worth while to pause a little in our rush for wealth and consider how best the fertility of these soils may be preserved?

Should our gold mines ever become exhausted, some other metal would doubtless take the place of gold; long before the coal mines yield up their last ton of coal our scientists and investigators will have harnessed the rivers, the tides and the heat rays of the sun, and from these sources we will receive power, heat and light; but when the law of diminishing returns causes our soils to respond feebly to the labor of the farmer, and the cost of living becomes unendurable, we must learn how to manage our farms so as to increase production and at the same time maintain fertility. The so-called abandoned farms of the east, the worn-out cotton lands of the south, and the decreasing yields of wheat lands of the middle west, are object lessons from which we all may learn.

WHAT IS GOOD SOIL MANAGEMENT?

What constitutes good soil management? Hopkins says that we must maintain and improve the chemical composition of soils and that we must guard especially against the loss of phosphates. Whitney and Cameron have advanced the idea that each crop poisons the soil against itself, and that this is the chief reason why rotation of crop gives such striking results. King emphasizes the physical condition of soils. Cates the destruction of weeds, Campbell the conservation of moisture and Bolley the tremendous losses due to plant diseases that are transmitted through infected soil. Alkali soils are common in the west, acid soils are of frequent occurrence in the central and eastern states, and the maintenance of humus is a great problem everywhere. To discuss any of these nine topics in detail would require much more time than I have at my disposal, therefore it will be best to confine my remarks to a brief consideration of two or three of these problems, though others are doubtless fully as important.

THE LIMING OF SOILS.

Lime improves the physical condition of clay soils by uniting the soil grains, thus giving them greater size and causing the soil to become more open and porous. On sandy soils lime has the effect of partially cementing the particles, thus making these soils more compact. In this way lime improves the physical condition of our heavy soils and also of our sandy soils. To sweeten the soil is by far the most important agricultural use of lime, yet as calcium is an essential plant food, the addition of lime in any form to our soils increases this element of soil fertility. Clover, alfalfa and other legumes contain much calcium and consequently require that the soil be rich in lime. As all farm crops require a certain amount of calcium, soils that are extremely low in lime produce maximum growth in but few crops.

Lime may be applied in several different forms, and the form in which it should be applied will depend largely upon the cost. Calcium oxide, or quick lime, is the most effective pound for pound if carefully applied, but throughout the middle west this form of lime is too expensive for our use. In using quick lime, it is necessary to be particularly careful in its application, because its action is caustic and lime in this form will burn vegetation and de-

stroy all kinds of organic matter with which it comes in contact. If quick lime is to be used, it must be applied to the surface of the soil and at a time of year when no crop is growing on the soil.

When quick lime is slaken with water, it forms hydrate of lime, or calcium hydroxide. Lime is often used in this form in the east. Water slaked lime has most of the objections of quick lime. As it is manufactured from quick lime, it is expensive and its chemical action makes it caustic to vegetation and to organic matter. The only reason why any one in the middle west should use burned lime or water slaked lime is to save freight. I am informed, however, that the freight rates are higher on the caustic lime than on marl and ground limestone, and therefore that there is no opportunity to save much on the freight.

Finely ground calcium carbonate or magnesium calcium carbonate are the cheapest form in which to buy lime for agricultural purposes. Marl is, as a rule, nearly pure calcium carbonate, while ground limestone may be calcium carbonate or magnesium calcium carbonate. As a plant food, calcium carbonate is richer than magnesium calcium carbonate, but for the purpose of sweetening soils there is little difference, and that difference is in favor of magnesium calcium carbonate, though its action may be a little slower. As a rule, the best of the marls contain about ninety-five per cent calcium carbonate, and the dolomitic limestones about fifty-three per cent. of calcium carbonate and forty-two per cent. of magnesium carbonate. For correcting acid in soils, dolomite or calcium magnesium carbonate is to pure calcium carbonate as 109 is to 100. As authority for this, I wish to refer you to page 169 in Hopkins' "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture."

The waste lime from sugar beet factories though caustic often gives good results. If wet it may be difficult to spread. Frequently it can be attained at low cost.

Gypsum or land plaster is sometimes spoken of as lime. This idea is somewhat misleading, though land plaster is rich in calcium. It probably has no power to correct the sourness of soils. The great value of land plaster is that it furnishes calcium and sulphur as plant food and that it liberates potash in the soil. Ground limestone and marl also have the power to make some of the potash of the soil more available.



Romance of Destiny.

Jimmy was happy as he boarded the train east. For 10 years he had battled with the ups and downs of Western life and had come out victorious, and with a small fortune in his pocket he was going home to find Lizzie.

Ten years had made an enormous change in him, and he wondered if she too had changed a great deal. He remembered her in a tiny gingham apron standing on a stool at the sink washing dishes and doing the drudgery for her widowed mother's boarders.

A lump grew in his throat as he recalled the day he had left home; her mother had died the same day leaving the child penniless, and she had been put into a charitable institution because his \$3 a week, scrape as he would, was not enough for his little friend Lizzie and himself.

But it was different now, Lizzie would suffer no more. He wondered if her dark curls were coiled around her head now that she was grown up, and if her shapely foot, always thrust into the boarders' cast-offs, now had a shoe that fitted it; and he dreamed and dreamed as the train flew nearer and nearer its destination.

How strangely different dreamers are! In a small back attic sat a wan, white-faced woman cuddling a child to her breast. She was dreaming, but her dreams were of bread and butter and ways to obtain them.

The child moved in her arms, she hushed and cuddled it closer to her then picking

up a newspaper carefully so as not to disturb the baby, she resumed her reading. An advertisement caught her eye. "A single gentleman would like a housekeeper, no incumbrances." She looked down at the child. Was it an incumbrance? Would he think so if he saw it? She must struggle to obtain the position, but the child she could not part with.

Jimie had become despondent. He realized that his dreams were not going to come true very easily. He had been to every charitable institution in the city, but nowhere could he find traces of her.

"It was so many years ago," he had been told. "I am afraid all records are gone."

Detectives had brought him clue after clue, but all false, and still he could not give up hope.

"I'll have a house ready for her, anyway, when I find her," he promised himself, "so that she need worry no more."

At one time a thought that she was already married flashed through his brain, but he dismissed it quickly. He couldn't bear to think his Lizzie was another man's wife.

He had been looking all over the house that morning with childish glee, and had returned to his room to think of what she would say when she recovered from her surprise.

His thoughts were interrupted by a knock at the door and an announcement of "Lady to see you." A woman dressed in black and heavily veiled leading a small child by the hand entered. He started as he looked into the clear brown eyes of the child, but recovering himself handed his visitor a chair.

"You are the gentleman who advertised for a housekeeper?" she asked.

He nodded.

"I thought I should like to try for the position," she said, "but you seem to have an objection to children. I hoped that I could convince you to think otherwise, for I wanted to keep my little boy."

Jimie had been dreaming as he listened to the voice. Somehow or other a picture of a tired little figure washing dishes would come before him. Her remark made him look at the child.

"I think you could, madam," he answered. "For some reason I think I should grow very fond of that boy." The mother smiled triumphantly.

"What is your name, madam?" inquired Jimie.

"Mrs. Lizzie Southern," was the answer. Jimie rose nervously. "Lizzie," he thought to himself. "If it only were Lizzie Tray."

"Would you be kind enough to remove your veil?" he asked aloud after a moment's silence. Slowly she did as she was requested. He peered cautiously and nervously into the wan, thin face whose curls seemed to lay too heavily upon the brow. The picture loomed before him again, and he could almost hear a plaintive little voice saying, "Jim, I'm so tired of washing dishes."

So real did it seem that he grasped the woman's arm, crying, "You are Lizzie Tray."

She rose quickly and scanned his face. "Who are you?" she asked. "I thought I ought to know you. I have seen you somewhere, but I do not recognize your name."

"I've changed my name," he cried triumphantly. "It was Jimmie Towser once." She gave a little cry of recognition. "I've been looking for you, Lizzie," he continued jubilantly. "I want you, and you came right to me."

"You don't want me, Jim," she said sadly. "I wasn't quite true to you. I married. I didn't keep the promise we made when you went away to stay single until we met again. After I was married I was sorry I didn't, Jim, and only for the baby I couldn't have dragged on as long as I did after he died. Somehow, forgive me saying it, I wasn't sorry he went; we lived a miserable life together."

Slowly he drew her nearer. "I have nothing to forgive, Lizzie," he said softly. "I want you, and I have you now, and the baby."—Boston Post.

"Friend Smith—Will you please lend me your cross-cut saw, as I wish to cut a watermelon up so as to get it into my dray?"

"The neighbor wrote back: 'Friend Jones—I would be glad to lend you my saw, but same has just got stuck in a cantaloupe.'

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.—Emerson.

Green's Fruit Grower—I am well pleased with the Fruit Grower and hope you will have the best of success with it as it is helping many people to raise fruit all over the country. What is more, whenever we get a tree or vine from you, it grows without any trouble.—F. A. Hemsted, Chinatown, California.

The Food Value of Fruits.

By Professor E. H. S. Bailey. Read Before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, from California Fruit Grower.

The civilization of a people may be measured by the extent to which they have improved the native fruits and vegetables. No attempt to do this was made until the eighth century, and it is only within the last 400 years that much advance has been made. Of the foods which are directly produced from the soil, the fruits and vegetables should be mentioned as next in importance to the cereals, as a food for man. The vegetables, many of them, need special cultivation, but fruits were no doubt the original food of man, as they grew wild, and it was only necessary to wait until these fruits or berries were ripe upon the trees and then to pick and eat them. Another advantage of fruit is that it may be eaten raw, and that would certainly appeal to the primitive man, as he wants to get his food with as little trouble as possible. The cultivated fruits have been developed from the wild varieties, and it is in fact possible in different countries to trace most of them from some special wild variety. Some berries, as blueberries, have never been very much improved from the original wild varieties, while in the case of cranberries and blackberries both the cultivated and the wild varieties are used. Some fruits are still more in favor among birds and the lower animals than with man.

We are all familiar with the tendency to eliminate seeds from edible fruits. One of the principal reasons to be urged for this is that with our modern methods of propagation the growth of seeds is simply a waste of energy on the part of the plant. There is nowadays no necessity for seeds to be grown; but in the early history of fruits it was only through the seeds distributed by the birds, quadrupeds and insects that the fruit was distributed over the earth.

I will ask you to what extent the elimination of the seed will take away the flavor of a fruit? You are aware that in canning some fruits, as, for instance, cherries and peaches, the flavor is much improved by leaving a few of the stones or pits in the fruit. It may be possible to retain the fine flavor of apples, for instance, and still have them seedless, but this has not yet been accomplished.

What is a fruit? After all, it is nothing but water sweetened with sugar, containing acids and a class of flavoring substances that we call organic ethers. This flavored water is contained in cells, and a solid structure is built up which has a certain form, and we call this the fruit. This contains some cellulose or woody tissue, gums, pectins and other materials that are more solid in their properties; but, after all, from 60 to 90 per cent. of a fruit is water. Even such a solid fruit as an apple contains 84 per cent. of water in the edible portion. Currants, which are supposed to be particularly juicy, contain 85 per cent. of water. Oranges contain 86 per cent. of water in the edible portion, and pineapples 89 per cent. Oranges, pineapples and melons, although solid and sold by the bushel, contain just as much water as milk, which is sold by the liquid quart. The whole solid matter, then, in most fruits consists of only from 10 to 15 per cent. If you buy two bushels of apples, weighing ninety-six pounds, if they are fully dried you will have about fifteen pounds of solid apple substance left. How materially freights might be reduced if it was not necessary to ship such a large quantity of water with the fruit!

Before discussing directly the nutritive value of fruits, it is important to see just how they have developed. Botanically speaking, the fruit is but the ripe or ripening ovary and its contents, surrounded by a pulpy mass. This mass of pulp nourishes the young seed and protects it. Of nitro-genous constituents which are not very extensively used, but which are also absolutely essential. In the apple, pear or strawberry only a very little of this nitro-genous substance is found, yet it is entirely impossible to grow the plant without the nitrogen. An abundance of water must also be furnished the rootlets, for the plant laboratory does not readily adapt itself to "dry farming" conditions.

Another constituent of fruits which increases slightly their nutritive value is the vegetable acid. This makes a fruit taste sour, unless it contains a large quantity of sugar, in which case, like well sweetened lemonade, the acid taste is concealed. In some fruits, as tamarinds, for instance, there is a very high percentage of vegetable acid, yet there is a sufficient quantity of sugar to nearly mask this acid. Green fruits contain more acid than ripe fruits, as the acid gradually changes to sugar. Lemons contain more acid than sugar, while pears contain much more sugar than acid.

Thus far only two of the nutritive constituents of fruits have been mentioned. The next substance is one whose function is not very well understood. It is the ma-

terial which we call pectin. This substance it is which gives to fruit juices the property of gelatinizing. The housewife knows from experience that the best jelly cannot be made from a fruit that is excessively ripe, and so she mixes with this some green fruit of the same or some other variety. These pectin bodies belong to the class of carbohydrates, and are no doubt useful in nourishing the body, and play a very important part in the ripening of the fruit. The ash of fruits, or what remains when the fruit is burned, is also valuable in the process of nourishing the body, as the acids are often found as acid potassium salts, and this potash supplies an important lack in the blood, especially in those people who use salted meats and fish.

The combination of acids, sugar, pectose, mineral salts and water that is found in fruits is admirably adapted to assist digestion, because it stimulates the appetite and furnishes the nutrient substances in a dilute and extremely agreeable form. Most of us do not drink water enough.

Business is good and building operations continue on a large scale. It is fully expected that the year 1913 will average up as well if not better than 1912. January failures this year were considerably fewer than in the same month a year ago.



PURPLE LEAF BEECH—This blood-leaved tree possesses all the qualifications of an ordinary beech, and in addition has beautiful red leaves which continue red throughout the season.

Experience of A Veteran.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I have been a subscriber and reader of the Fruit Grower most of the time for fifteen years. It is the best agricultural and horticultural magazine published. When I was farming and growing fruit I received much valuable information from the Fruit Grower. I have never offered an article for publication in the Fruit Grower. In the February number, I read the article by A. J. Tobey, N. Y., "Paying for a Farm by Farming." He thinks it cannot be done. I believe it can be done, has been done, and is being done every year in different states.

It is hard work to keep a number one renter more than five years. They get enough to make a small payment on a farm, they buy a farm and pay for it. It is in the farm, but not always in the man.

There are some important things a man should know to be a successful farmer. He should know the soil and what it will produce best. He should know his markets. He should know whether he has a dairy farm and dairy market before going into the dairy business. He must know whether he has a fruit farm before going into the fruit business, and he should know whether he really likes fruit culture. A man, to be a successful fruit grower, must almost live in his orchard; a man must have it in his system, then there is money in it. Different soils and different locations need different crops and cultivation. The farmer should keep posted, but you can learn only a small part of farming at an Agricultural College. You get some valuable ideas there, that you must work out on the farm. It has been said, and sometimes is true, that our poorest farmers are agricultural students. Not necessarily so. When you go onto a farm, get acquainted with the farm—that is your home, believe in it, study it, test it. Thousands of farmers in the United States began with nothing but their hands, and are rich men. They dug it out of the soil. "Everlastingly at it" is the recipe.

A successful farmer should keep posted as to short or flooded market of some particular crop, like potatoes, onions, etc. When potatoes are ten to twenty-five cents per bushel, hundreds of farmers say they are not worth raising, so will plant only for their own use, and the next fall, they are 60 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. When potatoes are \$1.00 per bushel, everybody wants to plant. They plant largely the wrong year. Always plant cheap potatoes for good fall prices. Watch the stock market. If it is sheep that is at the top of the market, raise a lot of

sheep. If it is cattle, go after cattle, or hogs. Go for the money maker.

There never was a time more promising for the farmer than now. The slogan, "Back to the Farm," is becoming a reality. Men are leaving the cities in many states and going back to the farm. People are living too fast, pay as you go. If you can't pay, don't go. The farmer should go in debt for nothing except the farm. Twenty-five years ago I purchased a partially improved, run down farm, in a sparsely settled county in Michigan fifteen miles from market. I went in debt for it. My stock consisted of one cow and 12 chickens. My wife and I were both in very poor health. We lived there fourteen years. We paid the mortgage, got the farm up to producing the best of crops, set and grew a fine orchard of 12 acres: Apple, peach, plum and pears. We had material on the ground for a new house and barn, had lots of stock and \$325.00 in the bank, when we sold the farm on account of my wife's failing health. I am an expert, and I never attended college, but I had it in my system. I studied as well as worked. If you are not a farmer, keep off the farm. Find your vocation and keep everlastingly at it, if you would succeed.—W. R. M., Mich.

Baldwin Soils.

The Baldwin is the standard variety for New England and will remain at the head. Yet it seems that a good proportion of New England soil is not well adapted to this variety. Baldwin does best in a soil described as light or medium with a fair proportion of sand and good drainage. On Baldwin soil when corn is grown the lower leaves will curl down before cutting time, giving evidence of early maturity. The Baldwin cannot endure "wet feet." On the heavier soils with clay subsoils, so that drainage is poor, the Baldwin gives an apple of poor color with a "greasy skin." We have several reports of Baldwin orchards planted in heavy land which at 20 to 25 years seemed "all in." These orchards were sold at a low figure on the strength of their appearance. The new owners put in tile drains, used lime and plowed in green crops. All these things tended to open the soil and give better drainage, and this change of soil condition gave the Baldwin trees new life and the orchards became very profitable. While something like this may be done to open or lighten up heavy soils, it is better to plant the Baldwin on naturally light or sandy soils to begin with. McIntosh Red requires a little stronger soil than Baldwin, as does Wealthy, but both of these varieties will go well as fillers in a Baldwin orchard. We have found that these three varieties are well fitted for much culture or thick sod if the grass is kept clipped. This may be because such culture certainly keeps the soil open and porous with fair moisture without too much wet.

Suggestions In Case of Fire.

In an article in "McCall's" magazine on what to do in case of fire, the first thing mentioned is to shut off the draft. Close windows, doors, and confine the fire to one place. Then fight it with blankets, water, sand, or wet ashes. If it gets away from you send in an alarm, in the mean time getting every one below it, or out of the house.

"If you have to fight a fire in light clothing use a rug or heavy coat to protect yourself. Dash cold water on your hair if there is time. Get the fire on the floor as quickly as possible, so that it may be smothered or soaked with water. Children should be taught to roll on the floor if their clothing catches fire, and, if possible, to wrap themselves in a rug. Above all things teach them not to remain standing, as fire works up, and never to run in burning clothing.

"Remember to protect the face by throwing the arms across it if the clothing catches fire. Otherwise the flames, in shooting up, will be breathed in through the mouth or nostrils and suffocation will be the result. Children, particularly, should be taught this. In many Fourth-of-July accidents, where exploding powder has ignited the child's clothing, not the burns themselves but suffocation from the flames has been the cause of death."

Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased with the appearance of your Journal, which indicates in every way good management, careful attention and thought. It has an air of prosperity, upon which I congratulate you.—Edward L. Stone, Roanoke, Virginia.

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Don't allow apples and other fruit to lie rotting on the ground. Thousands of bushels are now lost that might be turned into money by using one of our

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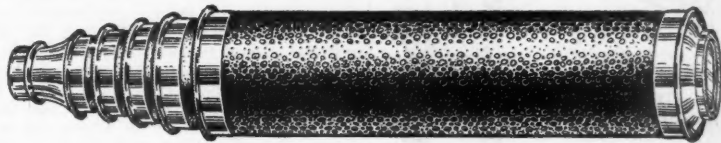
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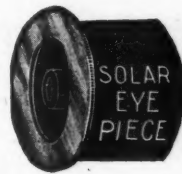
The New Excelsior Telescope



WITH SOLAR EYE PIECE.

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Pat. April, 1906.

This is a long, powerful Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use.

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Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Modern Methods of Commercial Orcharding

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by N. W. Van Cleve, Washington.

The apple season of 1912-13 now closing, has been a most discouraging one to many of the northwest growers. It has brought them face to face with a condition which they, in a vague way, knew existed but the economic importance of which they had hitherto underestimated and ignored.

The primary causes which have led up to the present difficulties have been recognized for several years by students of the business and they have bent their energies to bring these frankly before the growers and all others, either directly or indirectly concerned in the fruit business, with the end in view of securing some concerted action to meet the crisis they saw must result. Hitherto, however, all efforts have been abortive and the huge fabric spread over a large extent of territory seemed absolutely incapable of assimilating any cohesive element and year after year drifted along in the old and antiquated method of marketing its output.

Each fall it received high f. o. b. prices paid by buyers from commission houses three thousand miles away, who bid against each other for the fruit. It was indeed the golden age of apple raising and there seemed no limit to the profits. But during the past few years, things have changed. Production has increased; competition had arisen in the East; commission houses had come to a better understanding among themselves and have insidiously worked against the grower and, if truth must be told, the lowering of the standard of pack through laxity and greed on the part of the growers have all worked to the great detriment of the business.

The fall of 1912, because of the influence of all these factors, found the orchard business in the Northwest in a bad way, but at the same time it disclosed many simple truths which had been lost sight of in the delirious boosting spirit. Then it was that the prophets without honor in their own country were harkened to and the call went forth for a comprehensive and workable plan for co-operation.

This resulted in the meeting held in the rooms of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, December 16th, and attended by some 250 growers and including some of the most prominent business men of the Northwest. Intense interest and enthusiasm were manifest and many points pertaining to co-operative marketing were brought up and discussed, the principal

ones being a central selling agency and storage. To the great relief of all, the rock upon which all previous meetings of this nature had split, namely sectional jealousies and differences, was avoided and a better understanding of the common needs of all was brought to light. A committee of nine representative growers from different sections was appointed to work out plans for a comprehensive co-operative marketing scheme to be presented at a meeting to be held at North Yakima in March. Some of the members of this committee have made trips this winter through the principal fruit and marketing centers of the middle West, South and East and the knowledge thus gained will be a great aid in the working out of the problem before them. There is no doubt, but some feasible plan will be evolved and, while none hope to find it perfect at the start there is every reason to believe it will be a machine that will readily adapt itself to the new conditions.

The effects of such an organization will not be confined locally to the Northwest, but will be a factor for better marketing and understanding between the producer and consumer throughout the country. Fall varieties will not be held in storage to be put on the market with more seasonable fruit and winter apples will not be rushed to early market. This will result in a steady demand and the consumer will get the apple at its best at a reduced price.

It might well be asked why this hiatus exists between the manufacture, for it is a manufacturing business pure and simple, and sale of this product. There is no logical answer, if this question be asked, for the reason that there has never been a consistent selling policy. Here is a huge business with fifty million dollars capital, mostly paid in, turning out annually millions of dollars worth of perishable material and marketing it like a little corner grocery store. Practically no attempt has been made to advertise and extend the markets. It is annually dumped into one or two large centers in a short period of time and thence distributed through commission houses. What little effort has been made to correct these practices have been either poor business or wholly inadequate. No business can long be run with these methods and a tardy realization of this has brought the Northwestern grower to a determination of handling his fruit in a scientific up-to-date manner by extending the markets, getting the crop to the consumer more seasonably and at lower prices and at the same time insuring himself a more steady and remunerative business.

Even with these difficulties solved, as they will be, there arises the ever present pessimistic query about over production. A study of conditions will be an irrefutable and reassuring answer.

First and foremost, we must take into consideration the great natural laws which govern vegetation, as all life. If the individual is weak or the environment unfavorable, the results are inevitable. So it is with trees and soil and climate. The areas in this country where successful commercial orcharding can be carried on, are now well defined and limited. There are sections where the climate, elevation and soil prevent the profitable growing of the apple. There have been large areas of such land planted. Also there have been millions of trees set out on all kinds of soil that, on account of diseased roots, will never produce fruit. Sections that are favorable and planted with good trees are so far from transportation that for many years their crops cannot be marketed with profit. Orchards with everything in their favor are being ruined by ignorant and improper handling. The successful orchardist, from now on, will be he who actually, as well as figu-

ratively, knows the business from the ground up. In choosing a site, he must be able to tell the influence of soil, climate and local exposure; he must know the how, when and why of pruning; be able to recognize insect pests and disease, and how and when to spray and what to use; he must be a master of the art of cultivation and its influence on moisture content and bacterial activity; he must be initiated into the simple mysteries of the good and evil of fertilizers and cover crops; and in addition to all this, he must know how to handle the matured fruit by thinning, picking, packing and marketing. This looks like a formidable list of items for one man to be posted in, but it is not more so than in any other business where success is sought. No manufacturer would think of running a business in which he was not master of detail.

These are some of the factors, generally speaking and leaving out the unfavorable local conditions found in every section, that are naturally and irresistibly working against over production. Keeping this in mind it is perfectly clear why the output of Missouri decreased from 8,700,000 bushels in 1899 to 1,050,000 bushels in 1900, while planting increased from 8,150,000 to 20,000,000 trees during the same period; why the 14,500,000 bearing trees in New York produced 20,000,000 in 1890 and 15,000,000 trees in 1910 produced only 11,000,000. Other states might be taken but as these are the two largest producers, these two sets of figures will suffice to illustrate the point in hand. Taking a general survey of the apple business, it might be interesting to note that the production per bearing tree in 1889 was 1 bushel; in 1899 it was three-fourths bushel and that in 1910 it had dropped to one-fourth bushel, a steady decrease in spite of the heavy planting. These figures can mean nothing but that poor land has been planted to diseased trees and the whole business handled improperly.

Orcharding in the Northwest is practically a new industry, but already the effect of ignorant and uneconomic methods are being seen. People from the East knowing nothing of the essentials of horticulture have bought land at prices that never were nor ever will be warranted. Some of them have good land and trees and a little money to carry them over the lean years and they will win out if they hold on and work. Some have worthless land or diseased trees and their failure is a foregone conclusion.

But what of our worthy competitor, the Eastern orchardist? We have been hearing much of late about the increased interest being taken in commercial orcharding throughout the Atlantic states and it behooves us to keep in touch with conditions there as they develop. There is no question to a fair minded man who knows conditions, but that there are sections of the East where fruit can be raised that will very favorably compare with the Western fruit, but only under certain conditions. The eastern grower has it largely in his own hands to make a great success if he will study and use the methods which have placed the Western box apple package where it is today and at the same time avoid the pitfalls.

There is land just as worthless for orcharding in the East as the West, yet, this is being sold today to the unsuspecting and ignorant purchaser at exorbitant prices. The argument is "look at the price of orchard land in the West." All right, look at it, not the price but the land. There is \$1,000 per acre land in one of the best known and widely advertised fruit districts that is now being dynamited to make the trees grow. Another bearing orchard in the same district, sold for the same price, has never produced a paying crop and never will because of core rot. In the most select district of another well known section, land which sold in 1907 for \$1,500 per acre is underlaid at a depth of 12 inches with an impervious strata of hardpan. We hear of the immense yields and fabulous returns per acre, but upon investigation the evidence resolves itself into a few pet trees ideally located under the most favorable conditions and receiving the care that could not be given on a commercial scale. These are false premises and are being met today fairly and squarely in the Northwest. Today, gaudy and bombastic railroad literature and smooth real estate talk will not sell land out here any more, and no one who has the best interests of the business at heart would go back to the old methods, even if they could. Better business sentiment prevails, the agricultural schools and experimental stations have educated and enlightened the buyer and he who gets "stung" in land today in the West is a simpleton indeed. The time was never better for the right buying of orchard, or any other kind of land, than today.

These are the conditions which have unfortunately existed and are being corrected in the West and without a true knowledge of which buyers are paying high prices for orchard land in the East.

Every orchardist and business man who is interested in the ultimate success of fruit raising in the East should do all he can to discourage such practices and correct wrong impressions. It has been the greatest curse to the stability and success of the normal development of orcharding in the Northwest and there is no reason to believe that similar practices will work to any different ends in the East.

But it is not enough to secure good land alone. Every tree should be carefully inspected before being set and if a trace of root gall or hairy root is present, it should be discarded. There is no question but this disease kills trees and also inoculates healthy roots of other trees. Collar rot, sure death to any tree, is a direct result of galls.

(Continued Next Month)

32,000 ACRES OF WHEAT. Washington Grower's Farm Probably the Largest in the Country.

Henry Vincent, the wheat grower of Eureka Flat, who harvested 12,000 acres last year, has increased his holdings until this season he will have 32,000 acres in Spring and Fall wheat. This is believed to be the largest wheat farm in one piece in the United States. All the wheat is up and the outlook for the crop is good.

To manage such a farm requires great executive ability. Vincent, who stands 6 feet 4 inches, and is of sturdy frame, works sixteen hours every day. He rarely takes more than five hours sleep.

Automobiles, auto trucks, and steam machinery are used on this wheat farm, and a stone office building houses the force of clerks who attend to mail, payrolls, and other matters of the kind.

To seed this wheat farm there were used 39 drills and 42 harrows. Five steam plows, each with a capacity of sixty acres a day, turned over last year's stubble. On the farm are 600 spans of horses and mules, worth \$450 to \$500 a span. There are employed the year around 250 men, 18 women, and 30 boys and girls. At harvest time the force is trebled for three months.

The work of harvesting 32,000 acres will be a huge undertaking. Five combined harvesters and threshers, ten header machines, and four separators will be used. One combined harvester and thresher has a capacity of seventy to ninety acres of wheat a day. It cuts a swath thirty-five feet wide.

All the wheat will be sacked. A new supply of 250,000 sacks was bought this Spring, and more than half a million sacks will be needed if an ordinary crop is harvested.

Ben Grote, another farmer, has 10,000 acres seeded to wheat this year. John Webb has a field of 9,500 acres, and many farmers own fields of 5,000 down to 1,500 acres, all planted to Fall and Spring wheat.

About Apples and Orchards.

The most valuable of the tree fruits, without doubt, is the apple says J. W. Ingham in Practical Farmer. In regard to its varieties, in size, color, composition, keeping qualities and differences in taste, it is the king of fruits, without a rival in the world. No other tree fruit can justly claim comparison with it. Oranges and pineapples are agreeable for a change, but confined to them people would tire of them in a week. Peaches, pears, apricots, plums and cherries are excellent in their season, which is short in comparison with apples. Some kinds of apples will keep sound and preserve their good flavor until apples grow again. Some trees bear apples which do not arrive at their best estate until about a year old. For years past, apple raising has been more profitable than grain raising, even where the orchards were neglected, neither being pruned nor sprayed. The apple raising business has greatly increased, and some well informed orchardists declare that the business is being overdone, that too many new orchards are being planted, and that soon there will be no profit in growing apples. They are alarmed at the appearance in our eastern markets of splendid apples grown in Oregon, Washington and other places on the Pacific slope. The Hood River Valley people have been raising famous apples in that sheltered valley, well irrigated and fertilized, and sending them across the continent to the Atlantic cities. It is said a box of these apples, sold in New York City for ten cents apiece. If true, they were bought by the Astors and Vanderbilts. Not many boxes of these apples can be sold on this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have sheltered valleys in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, where just as good apples can be grown as in the Hood River Valley, by taking the same pains in pruning the trees, watering them when needed, spraying at the proper time, and thinning the trees early, when loaded too full. These are the means taken by our enterprising friends on the other side of the Rockies to raise their fine apples, and by the time they are sold in the East; and the freight bill paid, there is not likely to be much profit left for the raisers.

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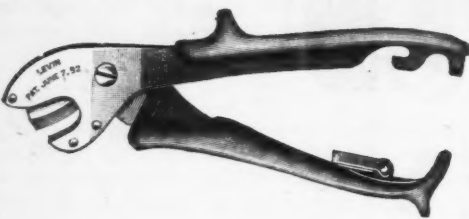
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Trees, Plants and Vines

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Our C. A. Green writes you as follows:

My Dear Friend:

"Even a squirrel has foresight. In the fall he lays up a winter store of nuts." I want you to plant a few trees, shrubs or vines this fall. My 34 years' experience as a fruit grower and editor of a fruit paper has shown me how much profit and pleasure a few dollars invested in trees or shrubs will bring.

For the last 34 years I have preached and talked and written, "Grow fruit for profit, Grow fruit for health and pleasure, Plant shade trees and shrubs for beauty," so much that some of my intimate friends have said to me, "Green, I should think you would get tired trying to make people help themselves by planting." And I do get tired, but every time I do I just go to a file I have in my office and read over a few of the hundreds of letters I have there, letters received from my old friends thanking me for my teaching, for persuading them to take the first step in getting started in fruit growing. Many of my friends claim that I have made them rich. Maybe I have. I have at least tried to do all I could to help them get started.

Others say, "If I had only known how much cozier a few shrubs would make my home or how much more valuable to prospective purchasers I would have planted long ago. I thank you for persuading me." I have hundreds of these letters and when I read them I feel that my efforts have been repaid tenfold.

I am not going to preach to you. You ought to know all this yourself. I will just leave a few questions with you and let you figure it out for yourself. How many fruit growers that you know, and by fruit growers I mean men who make fruit growing their whole business, are poor men? Can you name any? There may be a few men who are not taking any care of their trees, who won't give them half a chance, who are not getting rich. But the man who is willing to give his fruits the same care he would his other crops is succeeding.

Did you ever hear the man who has a few trees planted for his own use, or his family, say he regretted having fresh fruit to eat? Or if he has made his home cozy and attractive with a few shade trees, shrubs or vines, has he regretted that his home is an object of beauty, admired and coveted by all who pass? No, you have not.

"It takes time and work to take care of them," you say. Yes, but did any of you whose daily labor leads you into other channels than fruit growing and farming, stop to realize that any work that differs from our accustomed labor is a rest to us? A man, woman or child to be really happy must be in close touch with nature, must be growing a tree or helping it to grow.

I have made it just as easy as possible to order. I have reduced my prices as low as really good, first-class, reliable trees can be sold. I will send you on application prices of all nursery products, an order sheet and a self-addressed envelope. All you have to do is to make out the order, enclose with a money order, draft, express order, and mail to me and I will see that you get your trees in the best condition and at the best time to get the best results.

Thanking you for favors of the past, I am
Your friend,

Chas. A. Green.

President Green's Nursery Co.



A Quick Haul to Market is the Short Cut to Profits

Did you ever stop to think of the time you lose, the fruit that gets stale and is often spoiled, and the high prices you fail to get, all on account of hauling to market by horses?

All the year round the Reo truck will do your hauling better and cheaper than horses.

But especially when it comes to getting your fruit to market, it will haul two loads while your horses are hauling one. It will enable you to reach distant points quickly, and get the top market price. It will get your fruit to market fresh and unspoiled by the bruises that come from horse hauling.

Getting fruit to market right is just as important as growing it right.

Don't wait until your neighbor gets a truck, and gets the cream of the profits. Beat him to it. Set the pace, and then you don't care whether he follows or not.

Do You Realize How Little It Costs to Run a Reo Truck?

We want you to consider the use of a Reo Truck strictly as a business proposition; not only because it will do more work than horses, but because it is cheaper to run.

Here is a letter from a miller that tells how the Reo Model H, price \$750, goes in actual use:

"We are driving our Reo Truck on an average of 45 miles per day and making from 20 to 28 deliveries. Our average loads are about 2000 pounds, but we have carried as high as 2800 pounds through snow, mud, sand and on the pavements. As to economy—we figure it much cheaper than a horse, as our truck is more than doing the work of two horses every day, at an average cost of not over \$9.00 per month for oil and gasoline. Will say that in the 8 months we have driven this truck, our repair bills have not exceeded \$1.00. We can cheerfully recommend this truck to anybody wishing to make deliveries of from

1500 to 2000 pounds, and will say from our own experience, the Reo Truck can get around very nicely on any road that a horse can travel. We are ready to replace our horses with these trucks as soon as you can make us delivery of same."

Did you ever stop to think how much time you take, and land you use, just to raise horse-feed? You work your head off to raise grain and hay to keep horses that loaf a third of the year. Why not cut that expense in half—or better? Why not take a tip from the big city trucking companies that discarded horse-haul long ago? For horses have proved too expensive for the cities even where they can work all the year round.

How about the farm then, where horses stay in the stall days at a time?

Your Choice of These Two Splendid Reo Models

While our Reo Model H, capacity 1500 pounds serves the needs of a great many farmers and fruit growers, there are many who are buying our larger Model J, capacity 3000 to 4000 pounds, and find it the best money maker for them.

Reo Model H
Capacity 1500 pounds
\$750

Reo Model J
Capacity 1½ to 2 tons
\$1800

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Don't leave it to your children to learn that a motor truck is as far ahead of horse-haul as a binder is superior to a cradle. Learn it for yourself. Let us send you some good, sound, honest, reliable information about trucks on the farm.

Reo Motor Truck Company

1910 South Washington Street
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

